

*{ Edward Tronside }
of Swickenham 1802.*

2

E X T R A C T S

FROM THE MS. JOURNAL OF

SIR SIMONDS D'EWE S,

W I T H

Several Letters to and from Sir SIMONDS and his Friends.

From the Originals in the British Museum.

MELIUS MORI QUAM SIBI VIVERE.

L O N D O N,
PRINTED BY AND FOR J. NICHOLS,
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THE
SOCIETY OF
ANTHROPOLOGISTS

FROM THE ORIGINALS IN THE
MUSEUM OF THE SOCIETY OF
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B I B L I O T H E C A

T O P O G R A P H I C A

B R I T A N N I C A.

N. XV.

CONTAINING

**Extracts from the MS. Journal of Sir SIMONDS
D'EWES, with several Letters to and from Sir
SIMONDS and his Friends. From the Originals
preserved in the British Museum.**

AMONG the various Labours of Literary Men, there have always been certain Fragments whose Size could not secure them a general Exemption from the Wreck of Time, which their intrinsic Merit entitled them to survive; but, having been gathered up by the Curious, or thrown into Miscellaneous Collections by Booksellers, they have been recalled into Existence, and by uniting together have defended themselves from Oblivion. Original Pieces have been called in to their Aid, and formed a Phalanx that might withstand every Attack from the Critic to the Cheefemonger, and contributed to the Ornament as well as Value of Libraries.

With a similar view it is here intended to present the Publick with some valuable Articles of BRITISH TOPOGRAPHY, from printed Books and MSS. One Part of this Collection will consist of Re-publications of scarce and various Tracts; another of such MS. Papers as the Editors are already possessed of, or may receive from their Friends.

It is therefore proposed to publish a Number occasionally, not confined to the same Price or Quantity of Sheets, nor always adorned with Cuts; but paged in such a Manner, that the general Articles, or those belonging to the respective Counties, may form a separate Succession, if there should be enough published, to bind in suitable Classes; and each Tract will generally be completed in a single Number.

Into this Collection all Communications consistent with the Plan will be received with Thanks. And as no Correspondent will be denied the Privilege of controverting the Opinions of another, so none will be denied Admittance without a fair and impartial Reason.

P R E F A C E.

THE MS. JOURNAL of the LIFE of SIR SIMONDS D'EWES, by himself, in the British Museum*, though not worth publishing entire, contains some very curious particulars that tend to throw light on a part of the English history, and some anecdotes not generally known. Sir Simonds having minuted down most of the facts that he records soon after they happened, his narrative carries with it a degree of authenticity, to which modern historians cannot pretend.

It extends even to very minute particulars, wherein he interweaves several matters relative to his friends, the public affairs of this nation, and of Europe in general. It reaches from his birth, December 18, 1602, to May 8, 1636, ending abruptly †.

A correspondent has pointed out to us a few extracts from it, which seem to him worth preserving, and which have been transcribed by permission of the Honourable Curators of the British Museum.

In the Harleian Library, N° 381, f. 234, is “the lineal descent and pedigree of the ancient family of the *Ewes* or *Des Ewes*, sometime lords of the dition of Kessel, in the dutchie of Guel-

* Harl. MS. N° 646. .

† To it are added his will in English, written by himself, dated March 28, 1626, but wanting the first leaf. A translation of his will from English into Latin, dated September 19, 1639, and another will drawn up by himself in Latin, dated July 31, 1641, with an imperfect transcript of it.

“derland, which familie, by the recesso of Adrian D'Ewes, the
 “true heire thereof, into England, in the reign of Henry VIII.
 “is now seated at Stow Langtoft, in the county of Suffolk, by
 “the English contraction only of the name of Des Ewes into
 “D'Ewes,” written by the hand of Sir Simonds; and another
 in Latin illuminated, with the arms beautifully painted, f. 8.

Adrian D'Ewes, the first of the family that came over from
 Guelderland, when it was depopulated by the intestine wars be-
 tween Charles its duke and Philip the archduke and his son
 Charles V. brought the Latin pedigree before-mentioned, and a
 very ancient silver seal with the family arms, bearing, says
 Weever*, “the test of the age, as may be gathered from the
 “very exotickeneffe of the workmanship.” He died in London
 of the sweating sickness 1551. His last will is also extant †,
 dated July 15, 1551, in which not only his wife Alice Ravens-
 croft, who remarried one William Ramsey, is mentioned, but his
 four sons, *Gerrard* or *Garret*, *James*, *Peter*, and *Andrew*.

The portraitures of Adrian and his wife were in the window
 of St. Michael Bassishaw church in London, engraved by Weever,
 p. 698, with the inscription below ‡. On his surcoat *D'Ewes*
 quartering per fess nebule. On hers *D'Ewes* impaling a chevron
 between 3 raven's heads. *Ravenscroft*.

* P. 697.

† Harl. MS. 381. 9.

‡ “Ad memoriam eternam Geerardt D'Ewes filii primogeniti Adriani D'Ewes
 “ex illustri & perantiqua familia Des Ewes dynastarum ditionis de Kessel in
 “ducatu Gelriæ oriundo, & Aliciæ Ravenscroft conjugis suæ, viri singularis sub hoc
 “marmore tumulati, qui obiit die XII Aprilis anno domini MDXCI. unico relicto
 “sui ipsius & Greciæ Hind primæ suæ conjugis filio & herede Paulo D'Ewes ar-
 “migero (qui duxit in uxorem Sissiliam § filiam unicam & heredem Richardi Simonds
 “de Coxden in pago Dorsetensi armigeri), & unica filia Alicia nupta Gulielmo
 “Latham de Upminster in comitatu Essex armigero.”

§ In Harl. MS. 374. f. 49, is a letter from James Allington, of Mildenhall, to Mrs. D'Ewes, Aug. 29, 1619, con-
 cerning the true way of writing her Christian name, which he thought was *Cecilia* or *Cecilia* (of which name was the martyr),
 and not *Sissilia* as she wrote it.

Gerard,

Gerard, father of Paul, father of Sir Simonds, was that *Garret* D'Ewes the stationer, who lived at the sign of the swan in St. Paul's church-yard from 1562 to 1584, whose rebus was a house with two men in a garret casting deux at dice, G. D. *. He purchased the manor of Gaines in Upminster, in the county of Essex, and died April 12, 1591, leaving Paul his son and heir, born 1570 †, afterwards one of the six clerks in Chancery, who bought Stow-hall, and sold Gaines in 1683 ‡.

The inquisition, taken after the death of Gerrard, is recorded, and his epitaph, with his figure in armour in brass on his grave-stone in the chapel at Gaines, delineated in Weever's Funeral Monuments, p. 653, whereon was the inscription below §, and on 4 shields, a fess vaire between 3 quatrefoils twice. Crest, on a chapeau two wolf's heads addorsed charged with a quatrefoil. 3 quatrefoils without the fess. Crest, on a torse a wolf's head. On a chevron between 3 goats heads 3 lozenges: in chief a lion passant guardant. The octavo History of Essex, IV. 386, represents this monument as remaining in Upminster chapel at the time of its being taken down and rebuilt by Sir James Esdaile.

* Ames, 320. Camden's Remains, art. *Rebus*.

† Inq. 34 Eliz. June 7.

‡ Morant, I. 108.

§ “ Adrianus D'Ewes ex illustri familia Des Ewes olim dynastarum ditionis de Kessel in ducatu Gelriæ prognatus, intestinarum patriæ suæ discordiarum pertæsus in Angliam alienigenarum asylum sceptrum tenente rege Henrico VIII. recessit, foeminamque Anglicam nomine Aliciam ex perantiqua Ravenscroftorum familia oriundam in uxorem duxit, et quatuor de ea genuit filios, Geerardt, Jacobum, Petrum, & Andream. Obiit iste Adrianus de sudore Anglico mense Julii ann. 5 E. VI. ann. Dom. 1551, & infra limites sacratæ terræ huius ecclesiæ inhumatur. Dicta autem Alicia maritum supervixit annos XXVIII. & ultimum naturæ debitum persolvit mense Julii an. Dom. MDLXXIX. & tumulatur in hac ecclesia non procul ab ista fenestra, postquam viderat quatuor reges Angliæ, viz. Henricum VII. Henricum VIII. Edvardum VI. & Philippum; & novem reginas regni ejusdem, viz. matrem, VI uxores & duas filias regis Henrici VIII.”

H Sir Simonds D'Ewes was the son of Paul D'Ewes by his wife Cecily, daughter and sole heiress of Richard Symonds of Coxden, a hamlet of Chardstock*, in the county of Dorset†. He was born December 18, 1602.

He was educated in the school at St. Edmund's Bury, and at sixteen years of age was admitted fellow-commoner of St. John's college, Cambridge.

At the age of eighteen he began to collect materials for a correct and complete History of Great Britain, in which he spent thirteen years‡; and the MS. memoirs of his life, from whence the following extracts are made, shew his attention to preserve the history of his own time.

This naturally recommended him to the notice of Sir Robert Cotton and Mr. Selden, two of the most extensive scholars of their time.

The example of the former was followed by his friend in the care with which he digested into order the great collections he had made, which are now in the British Museum.

His literary engagements did not interfere with his public services. He was high sheriff of Suffolk 1639, to which county his ancestors had early retired from the Low Countries, and in which they had acquired a considerable settlement. In the Long Parliament, 1640, he was elected a burgess for Sudbury. July 15, 1641, he was created a baronet.

* Hutchins' Dorset, I. 258. The family of Symonds were seated at Cliff, in the parish of Tinkleton, in the same county, in the reign of Henry VIII. Ib. p. 495.

† His birth is thus entered in his Journal: "I was borne through the mercie and providence of my gracious God (who hath hitherto preserved me) at Coxden, in the parish of Chardstocke, in the county of Dorset, upon Saturday the 18th day of December, about five of the clock in the morning, in the year of our Lord 1602."

‡ Letter to Usher, among Usher's letters, p. 496. See a letter of Usher to him. Ib. 505.

On the breaking out of the civil war he adhered to the parliament, and took the solemn league and covenant 1643*. This did not however prevent his being turned out of the parliament-house by the army 1648.

From that time he seems to have given himself up entirely to the prosecution of his studies and literary designs;—"those greater labors," as he calls them; conceiving himself not to be born for himself alone, according to that old saying, so familiar to him, "*Melius mori quam sibi vivere*†." He collated and transcribed several ancient records and muniments, particularly the *Black Book of the Exchequer*, which he had thoughts of publishing, and his transcript of which remains in the British Museum. A copy was left by Sir William Dugdale to the Ashmolean Museum, and was printed by Hearne in two volumes at Oxford, 1728, from a transcript given him by Mr. Graves of Mickleton, and the various readings and notes of D'Ewes at the end marked with his initial, all the while professing not to have consulted the original in the Exchequer‡. He compliments Sir Simonds with the epithet of *in illis rebus versatissimus*. The industrious Weever acknowledges himself much beholden to him§.

What Sir Simonds proposed may best be learned from his own words in the close of his preface to his Journals.

"A general history of Great Britain, from the first inhabitants to the present times, to be drawn especially out of records and other abstruse and exotick monuments, for the reformation of all the chronicles and histories of this kind yet extant, which will require several volumes.

"The survey of Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, out of records or original deeds.

* His opinion of ship money may be seen in the extract, p. 65.

† Preface to his Journal.

‡ Pref. p. viii.

§ Fun. Mon. p. 208, 397, 660, 718, &c.

"The antiquity of the municipal or common laws of the realm before the Norman Conquest, out of records also for the greatest part, or other irregular materials; and, if I have time for collecting a second part, out of the itinerant and plea-books in the Treasury at Westminster.

"Besides divers other smaller works, as well theological as moral."

It has been suggested that he threatened to point out errors in every page of Camden's Britannia; but he only observed in a private letter to archbishop Usher, in giving an account of his own design conceived 1620 to form a correct history of England compared with records, that little was to be expected from common writers, when there was hardly a page in the so much admired Britannia without errors. He spent above twenty years in collecting for this history, and thirteen in writing it.

All that he published in his life was a speech delivered in parliament touching the antiquity of Cambridge, which he asserted against Oxford, in an accidental debate in the House of Commons, 1642, on levying subsidies, on an occasion when one would naturally have supposed men's thoughts would have been better engaged than to quibble about dates.

The brief discourse concerning the power of parliament in cases of judicature, 1640, is still in dispute between D'Ewes and Selden.

His collections of the Journals of Parliament during the reign of Elizabeth were revised and published by Paul Bowes, of the Middle Temple, Esq; 1682, folio.

The religious and political principles which Sir Simonds imbibed at St. John's college under his tutor Dr. Richard Holdsworth, who was a man of moderate principles, though steadily attached to the constitution both in church and state, were such as did not much recommend him to archbishop Laud and other warm

warm divines, whose tenets he tells us (p. 55) made him tremble: yet he was sincerely religious, and, with all the learning useful to qualify him for a senator, was far from inclining to anarchy or a commonwealth; though his adherence to the parliament drew on his memory several heavy censures from the bigoted Thomas Hearne. Echard, with equal prejudices in his political creed, draws his character as an antiquary impartially, and entirely passes over every other point of view *. Hearne, after representing him as a learned industrious man, but vain and empty, and like Selden (whom D'Ewes himself brands as exceedingly puffed up with the apprehension of his own abilities) an inveterate enemy to royalty, sums up the character of both by saying, that they were the greatest of men in the opinion of the puritans, fanatics, and rebels, who loved fishing in troubled waters †. He proceeds to pronounce him totally unfit for writing a history of England ‡.

Sir Simonds lived in times when every step was taken to render the kingly power disgusting, and set it in a disagreeable light. He has drawn the character of the king under whom he was born in the strongest terms of abhorrence. While we spurn at the detested Cecil and Car, we shudder to find the learned Bacon involved in the same censure §.

Sir Simonds died April 18, 1650, in the 48th year of his age, and was succeeded in his estate and titles by his son Willoughby D'Ewes, to whom his father's journals were dedicated by his cousin Paul Bowes ||, esq. of the Middle Temple, son of Sir Simonds' brother Richard.

* Hist. of England, p. 686.

† Pref. to Liber Niger, p. x.

‡ Ibid. xi.

§ See Hearne Pref. to Hist. Rich. II. p. xxxvi.

|| See his letter to Sir Willoughby D'Ewes, Sept. 16, 1678, desiring to borrow the three journals, for which and a transcript of Domesday he gave a receipt 1680, and when he had obtained them he printed the journals without asking leave. MS. Harl. 374. f. 316.

He is said to have been buried in the church at Stow Langtoft, in the county of Suffolk, where stood his mansion house, called Stow Hall*. No memorial is extant for him in the church, and the register of that time has not been preserved. The epitaph therefore which he prepared for himself, to be erected in Westminster-abbey, near Mr. Camden†, must supply this defect. In his will in 1639, he was not resolved where to be buried, but left it to be where his wife determined herself to be buried.

He married 1628 Anne, daughter of Sir William Clopton, of Kentwell, co. Suffolk, knt‡. His courtship and consummation, as recorded by himself, may be seen p. 34. His wife's jointure, without addition by will, 700*l. per annum*. Their issue were six sons and daughters.

To these in succession Sir Simonds bequeathed his "pretious librarie ||," coins§, &c. with exprefs injunction to keep them altogether under penalty of forfeiting 1000*l.* and the library, &c. to his wife or other surviving children, and so to his brother Richard; subject to the exprefs condition of letting it be free of access to all lovers of learning. From his descendants it was probably purchased by the earl of Oxford. The pictures at Stow-hall he left to his son Adrian, or his own brother and sister.

* The arms and inscriptions which he caused to be annealed in glass, and put into the windows of his house at Stow-hall, to shew the descent and matches of his family, are in Harl. MS. 383, f. 141. † See his will dated 1626, p. xiii.

‡ Morant, Essex, II. p. 540. We have an ancient pedigree of the Clopton family drawn up by Sir Simonds, continued down to 1696, by Thomas Clopton, rector of Chriselton, Cheshire, and perfected and improved by Mr. Holman. Morant II. 320.

|| "Bibliothecam post Cottonis in fallor (quem vixisse doleo) inter privatas Anglicanas locupletissimam numismatis aureis, argenteis, æneis, autographis & MSS. codicibus exornatam instauravimus." Letter to Usher, ubi sup.

§ See a catalogue of his coins, Harl. MS. 254, 255.

In
 He lived at Lanchester - ministerial at Peter H. Coll. - & was -
 turned at the market - 3 of his infant children and
 buried at Lanchester in the Chancel - he
 Registered there = *Ag. H. H.* = Vic' Stow

In the Harleian library are the following transcripts made by or for him.

N° 8. Elfric's Saxon grammar, from an ancient MS. in the public library, at Cambridge, with collations.

A Saxon and English dictionary, in 2 vols. 1 from A to G.

N° 9. - - - - - 2 from G to end.

These two he was endeavouring to print 1640. See his correspondence with Mr. Wheelock about them. MS. Harl. 374. 385. 387. 388. 392. 398. 125.

10. Transcripts from wills in the registers at Norwich.

21. Abstract in English of all the parliamentary rolls in the Tower, from 4 E. III. to 9 H. V.

27. The original register of Bury abbey, intituled CROFTIS, for the Pitancer's use.

638. Another register of the same house, intituled WERKETONE.

29. Trivet's Annals*.

30. Collections and transcripts from the common rolls in the Exchequer, t. H. III. chiefly in his own hand.

34. Abstract of releifs t. E. I. II. III. IV. and V. &c. from the same records.

83. Pleadings in parliament, t. E. I.

85, 86, 87. 301. 310, 311. 313. 320. Collections from the Tower rolls of John, Henry III. and Richard I.

312. Collections from abbey registers.

97, 98, 99. Private family papers bound in 3 vols.

118—121. His school exercises and common places.

* It is not improbable that Sir Simonds might have intended an edition of this annalist, who wrote both in Latin and French, and whom Mr. Hall his editor sixty years after preferred to all the historians of his time. The editors of the Decem Scriptorum and bishop Fell had the like design to add this writer's Latin work to their collections, and Henry Wharton set about an edition. It was first published, but incorrectly, by Luke D'Achery, in the 8th volume of his Spicilegium. Mr. Hall, of Queen's College, Oxon. put out a complete edition at Oxford, 1719, from two MSS. and collated them with the French MS. of his French Chronicle, and 1722 a continuation by two different hands to 1380. Trivet's work reaches from Stephen to the death of Edward I.

160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166. 362. Parliamentary collections.

255. Plan of a work intended by him, called "Prolegomena ad Thesaurum nummarium Britanno-Anglicum."

Letters to him.

258. Miscellaneous collections from Oxford libraries, &c. some relating to Cambridgeshire and Ely.

319. Household book of Henry IV. for his 7th and 8th years.

374. 376, 377, 378. Letters between Sir Simonds D'Ewes and William Le Neve, Wheeloc, W. Burton, John Hare, Henry Elfyng, Dodsworth, Dugdale, Twysden, Cæsar, Knyvet, Pocoke, John Davies, Patrick Young, Somner, Anna Maria Schurman, Du Laet, Du Chesne, Cornelius Burges, George Speed, minister of Stow Langtoft, archbishop Usher, bishop Hall, and other learned persons, besides foreign princes and noblemen, as well as English nobility, including the queen of Bohemia. Among these is a rough draught of letters patents from Louis count Egmond, whereby he grants to Sir Simonds D'Ewes, and his heirs, the territory of Kessel, &c. in Guelderland, whenever he or his family should recover that country, with the county of Zutphen, out of the clutches of the Spaniards, dated London, Oct. 19, 1642*.

379. Letters from and to him, to and from his mother, brother, and other relations, 382. 384—5—6—7—8.

380. Transcripts of charters, pedigrees, &c.

383. Collection of original letters, all relating to news and occurrences of the reigns of Elizabeth, James I. and Charles I.

* He wished to get the whole of Thuanus' invaluable history printed, of which only parts appeared during its author's life. A compleat edition was reserved for the judgement and liberality of Dr. Mead. Sir Simonds however obtained from Mr. De Thou's nephews, by the intervention of his own brother Richard, portraits both of Mr. De Thou and admiral Coligni. In his letter from Paris, 1637, he adds, that he had been shewn "several rooms beautified with many pictures of such late men as had been famed either for valour or learning, and as the greatest rarities" "one presse wherein were 800 MSS. the most part of them originals." See the letters printed in p. 74—77, from Harl. MS. 374. f. 126.

481, 482, 483, 484. His diarian discourse or ephemeridian narration," a diary of part of his own life, from Jan. 2, 1621, to March 24, 1646-7, in 4.8vo. vols. written in cipher.

623. Extracts from both volumes of Domesday, with prolegomena or preface*.

624. Historical collections.

639. Collections for the county of Suffolk.

640. Escheats from the Tower and Rolls, from Henry III. to the end of Philip and Mary.

In the Herald's College are three volumes of Simonds's collections for the History of Essex, which formerly belonged to Sir Simonds D'Ewes.

The journal from whence these extracts are taken seems, from several of his reflections, and the facts there set down, to have been entirely made for its author's own use. In those industrious times it was the custom among such eminent persons as had an opportunity of obtaining extensive intelligence to commit almost every thing to writing. Thus the earl of Clarendon and Mr. Whitelock, both whose compilations in this way have been published. As therefore our author neither intended nor foresaw that these notices of his might be made public, it would perhaps be deemed a debt due to candour to pass the most favourable opinion on them.

If the reader should object that several passages of this diary here offered to the public have already appeared in some of Hearne's pieces†, the editor's best apology must be, that they are here connected in one view.

* See p. 52.

† Viz. Characters of Cotton and Selden, Hearne's Pref. to Lib. Niger, p. x. Intrigues of the countess of Somerset, ib. xxxvi. Extract about Aids, ib. ad fin. Pref. Prince Charles's Journey into Spain, ad fin. Hist. Rich. II. Appendix, p. 371. The account of the assassination of the duke of Buckingham, ib. p. 376. Description of his person, ib. p. 329. Fall and vices of Bacon, p. 385.

Sir Simonds' sister married Sir William Elliot, knt. of Busbridge †, in Godelming, co. Surrey, by whom she had a son, William, to whom his uncle addressed the Latin letter printed in p. 81.

She had eleven more sons and four daughters. Of the former nine died infants, and two other unmarried; of the latter three died infants, and the fourth unmarried. Sir William died Dec. 7, 1650, the said Joan having deceased before him, April 14, 1646.

Sir William, their eldest, and at length only surviving son, married two wives, by the first of which he had one daughter, and by the second five sons and six daughters. He died Nov. 28, 1697. His two eldest sons died infants; the third, who succeeded him at Busbridge, and whose name was also William, died (unmarried) by a fall from his horse, Feb. 26, 1707-8, ætat. 37, leaving that estate to Laurence his next brother, who sold it in 1710, to John Walter, on whose death, in 1736, Abel his son sold it to James Dolliffe, who deceasing in 1747, left it to his widow, of whom it was purchased, in 1748, by Philip Carteret Webb. Mr. Webb, dying in 1770, left it also to his widow, who sold it, in 1775, to Sir Robert Barker, bart. the present proprietor.

† Where they were settled from the reign of Henry VIII. to that of Anne. See Aubrey's Surrey, IV. 5—11.

‡ Two letters from Sir William, to Sir Simonds, 1628, from Harl. MS. 374, f. 77, are printed in p. 66; and a third in p. 71.

Extracts from the Will of Sir Simonds D'Ewes, dated at Busbridge,
March 26, 1626.

"And my will and intent is, that my executor bestow the full somme of one hundred pound at least upon my buriall, and upon a monument after my interring; and if it happen that I decease in London, and that my buriall may bee in decent manner according to my desire, then my will is that the lesse be bestowed upon my monument; else that the entire somme, or the greater parte of the saied one hundred pound, be bestowed upon a monument, which my will and intent is shall be performed in manner and forme following:

"I desire that a monument bee set upp in Westminster church, just by Mr. Camden's tomb, on the right-hand, in everie thing according to the forme and patterne of that as neare as may bee possible, both for the form and matter of it, but with this epitaph:

Depositum SIMONDS D'EWEs de
Medio Templo, London, armigeri:
Qui amator literarum et antiquitatum
inter literatos et antiquariolos
sepelire cupivit curavit:
Infelix tamen
in hoc solo non habendus,
quod
Ille tantum decrevit quod laturus esset,
Alii
consummarunt quod decrevissent.

"And that I may be heere happilie interred, I doubt not of the readie and able assistance of my two loving friends Sir Robert Cotton and Mr. Selden, together with my executor hereafter named.

"Item,

* 2

*Legis et leges perit
See next page*

* "Item, I give and bequeath alsoe to the deane of Westminster then being, after the erecting of my monument aforesaid, for his consent therto and furtherance therein, a standing boule of silver of 10s. price, which I will to be a void legacie, unles my monument may be set up as aforesaid. And if leave may not be obtained in the saied cathedrall church of Westminster, then my will and desire is, that a monument bee erected in the same manner, according to the patterne of Mr. Camden's tomb before-mentioned, in the Temple church, by Mr. Martin's monument; and instead of those two words *Antiquitatum* and *Antiquariolos* in the former epitaph, I desire may be added *Legis* and *Legiperitos*, this being fitter for the Temple societie.

2 "Lastlie, I give and bequeath one hundred pound, my best cloake and goun, and tenn of my best MSS. already not particularlie nominated and disposed offe to particular men, to my deare and bosom friend Peter Baal, of the Middle Temple, esquire, to bee chosen by him, upon condition that hee take upon him the speedie and faithfull execution of this my last will and testament."

In the will dated 1639 he directs this epitaph "laminæ æneæ
"cippo nostro imponendæ inscribendum:"

3B
"Depositum Simonds D'Ewes de Stowlangtoft in agro Suffolciensi, equitis
"aurati, filii & hæredis Pauli D'Ewes, armigeri, & Sissiliæ uxoris suæ filiæ
"unicæ & hæredis Richardi Simonds de Coxden in consulatu Dorsetensi
"armigeri. Dictus dominus Simonds D'Ewes literarum & antiquitatum
"alumnus in uxorem duxit Annam filiam unicam & hæredem Gulielmi
"Clopton equitis aurati; quorum animas Deus misericordiarum pater post-
"quam totos annos menses & dies felicibus pie &
"caste hymæncis exegerant ex hujus vitæ miseriis ad puram & eternam
"requiem evocavit, donec tandem eorum corpora sub hoc marmore con-
"dita eisdem in extrema demortuorum resurrectione animis uniantur.
"Obiit idem Simonds D'Ewes, anno ætatis suæ annoque Dñi mpc....
"die mensis . Eademque domina Anna anno ætatis suæ
" , annoque Dñi mpc die mensis . Quibus
"dedit Deus filios & filias."

In the will of 1626 he bequeathed all books, printed and MSS. all notes and pictures, and such like things, to his dear and onlie brother Richard D'Ewes, excepting others already disposed of particularly: to Richard Houlesworth, D. D. pastor of St. Peter le Poor, sometime his tutor, 5*l.* to buy him a mourning gown; the same sum to Thomas Master, B. D. his most familiar and comfortable friend: either of whom was to preach his funeral sermon, if he died in London. To his dear and loving sisters Elliot, now wife of Sir William Elliot; Mrs. Bokenham, now wife of Wiseman Bokenham, son and heir apparent to Sir Henry Bokenham, of Thornham Magna, co. Suffolk, knt. and Mrs. Maria D'Ewes, yet unmarried, he leaves xlx*l.* due from him as executor of his grandfather Simonds, unless discharged by his own father; and then 50*l.* to his sister Elizabeth after she arrived at the age of twelve years; to his two loving brothers in law Sir William Elliot and Wiseman Bokenham, esquire, as "a small legacy to remember him," two silver standishes of four pounds price each; 50*l.* to the poor of Chadstock; 10*l.* to the poor of Lavenham and Stowlangtoft each 5*l.* to the poor of Bury, where he was once a scholar; to the library of St. John's College, Cambridge, "having once been a member of that house," 20*l.* to buy books, in which his name was to be written; to Sir Robert Cotton, "his most loving and endeared friend, a man incomparable for his care in gathering and his humanitie in communicating," a standing gilt bowl and cover, worth 15*l.* circumscribed *Sequebar te sequeris me*, and his name and arms below; and the Mirror of Justices, transcribed by himself, with a table by him, and many other MSS. bound with it; to Robert de Vere, xixth earl of Oxford, his most honourable friend, a diamond ring, worth 10*l.* inscribed *Eflo*; to his three most loving friends, Sir Martin Stuteville, Sir William Spring, and Sir Nathaniel Barnardiston, of Dalham, Pakenham, and Kediton, co. Suffolk, three gold seal-rings; to "that unmatched antiquarie, my entire friend,"

John

+2 John Selden, of the Inner Temple, esq; a standing bowl gilt and cover, worth 15*l.* in scribed *Non passibus æquis*, and a MS. Chronicle of St. Alban's or Fructus Temporum, and a printed history of the Low Countries, in folio; to the religious and good lady Denton, now wife to his father, a diamond ring of five stones, and a great piece of Portingall gold, which she gave him; to his godsons Leonard Stevens and Nathaniel Gibson twenty pounds each; to his loving friend Robert Tanfield of the Middle Temple, esquire, an ancient MS. Commentary on the Ten Commandments, and a Saxon Testament with the English to it; to his kind chamber-fellow Thomas Mulso, esq. a MS. Register of Wills in parchment in folio; to Lodowicke Thewes (whom he believed to have sprung from the family in Guelderland whence his own ancestors came) 30*l.* and all his wearing apparel otherwise not specifically devised; to John Scott, his servant, 20*l.*

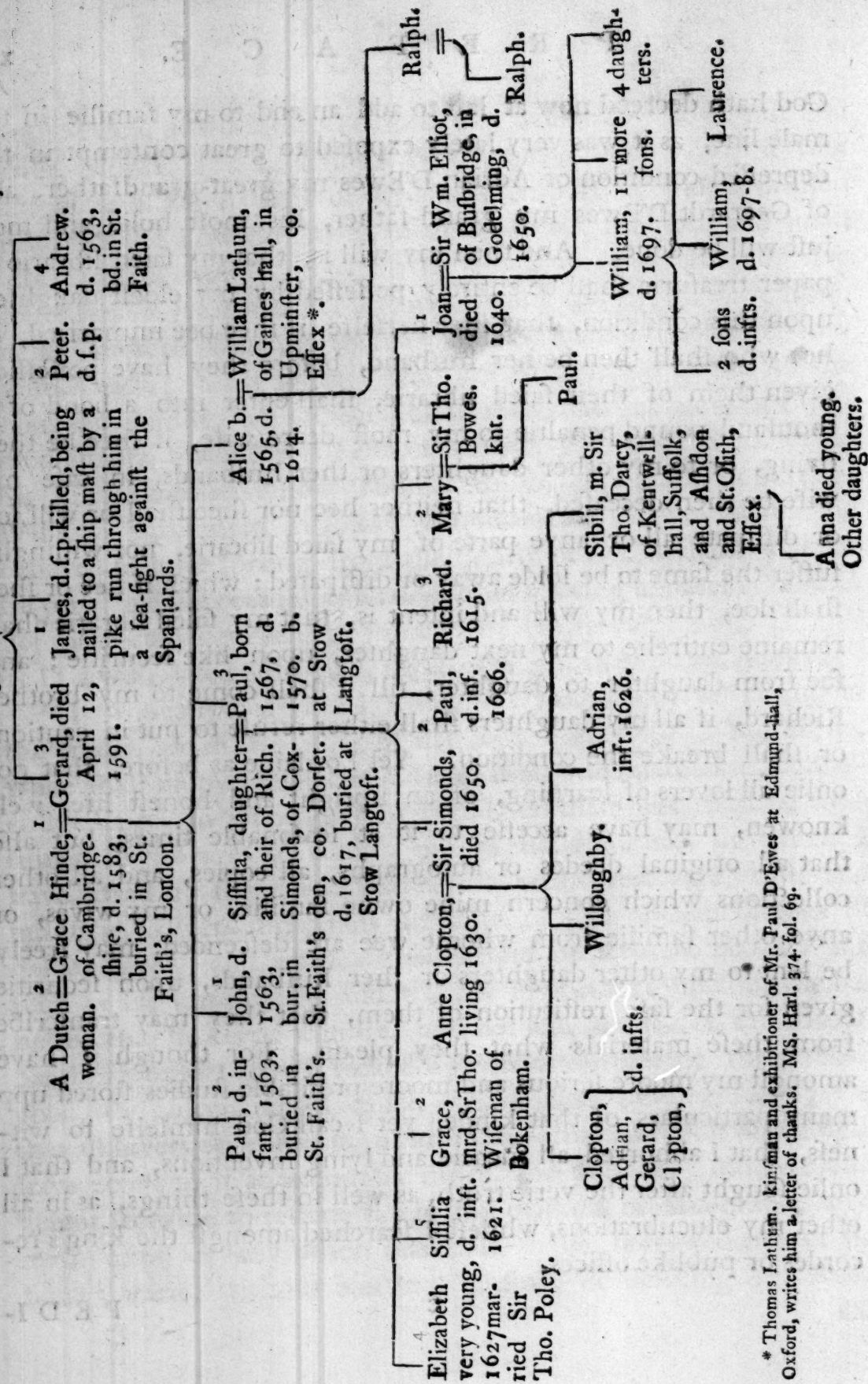
In a will, dated Stow-hall, September 19, O.S. 1639, he says;

+2 "I bequeath to Adrian D'Ewes, my young son, yet crying in the cradle, or to any other of my sons heereafter to bee borne, whoe shall proove my heire (if God shall voucheife to me a masculine heire, by whom my fir-name and male-line may be continued in the ages to come), my pretious librarie, in which I have stored up for divers yeares past, with great care, cost, and industrie, divers originalls or autographs; ancient coines of golde, silver, and brasse, manuscripts or written bookes, and such as are imprinted; and it is my inviolable injunction or behest, that he keepe it intire, and not sell, divide, or dissipate it. Neither would I have it locked upp from furthering the publike good, the advancing of which I have always endeavoured; but that all lovers of learning, of known vertue and integritie, might have access to it at seasonable times, soe that they did give sufficient securitie to restore safely any original or autograph, anye manuscript or any other materiall to be borrowed out of the same librarie, without blotting, erasing, or defacing it. But if
3 God

God hath decreed now at last to add an end to my familie in the male line, as it was very lately exposed to great contempt in the depressed condition of Adrian D'Ewes my great-grandfather, and of Geerardt D'Ewes my grand-father, his most holie and most just will be done. And then my will is, that my saied librarie or paper treasurie shall be entirely possessed by my eldest daughter, upon this condition, that shee herselfe if shee bee unmarried, or hee who shall then be her husband, before they have possession given them of their saied librarie, shall enter into a bond of a thousand pound penaltie to my most deare wife, if shee be then living, or to my other daughters or ther husbands, in case my wife be then deceased, that neither hee nor shee shall or will sell or dissipate all or anye parte of my saied librarie, nor willinglie suffer the same to be solde away or dissipated; which if hee or shee shall doe, then my will and intent is, that my saied librarie shall remaine entirelie to my next daughter, upon like securitie; and soe from daughter to daughter, till it shall come to my brother Richard, if all my daughters shall either refuse to put in caution, or shall breake the condition. Yet I ordaine as before, that not onlie all lovers of learning, of an upright and honest life, well known, may have acceffe to it at seasonable times, but also that all original deedes or autographs, all copies, and all other collections which concern mine owne familie, or my wives, or anye other familie from whome wee are descended, may freely be lent to my other daughters or ther husbands, upon securitie given for the safe restitution of them, that they may transcribe from these materials what they please. For though I have amongst my moore serious and moore profitable studies stored upp many particulars of that kinde, yet I call God himselfe to witness, that I abhorred all fucacie and lying inventions, and that I onlie sought after the verie truth, as well in these things, as in all other my elucubrations, whilest I searched amongst the king's records or publike offices.

PEDIGREE of D'EWEES.

Adrian D'Ewes, died 1551.—Alice Ravenscroft, remarried Wm. Ramsey.



* Thomas Latham, kinsman and exhibitor of Mr. Paul D'Ewes at Edmund-hall, Oxford, writes him a letter of thanks. MS. Harl. 374. fol. 69.

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EXTRACTS:

[1]

E X T R A C T S

F R O M

SIR SIMONDS D'EWE'S

J O U R N A L.

I.

ROBERT CECIL, THE FIRST EARL OF SALISBURY, UNIVERSALLY HATED—THE PRINCIPAL AGENT IN BRINGING ESSEX TO THE BLOCK. 2

Before the decease of this inestimable prince [Henry prince of Wales] died Robert Cecil, earle of Salisburie, the 24th of Maye the same yeare; of whose death I took notice by reason of all mens rejoicing, as I did of the prince's loss by reason of all mens reluctance and sorrow. The times since have justified this man's actions, that however he might be an ill christian in respect of his *unparallel'd lust*, and *bunting after strange flesh*, yet that he was a good statesman, and noe ill member of the commonwealth. For during the time he was lord treasurour of England, hee took care to supply the ordinarie expences of the crowne by the or-

B

dinarie

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dinarie revenues thereof, which are verie vast and great, without oppressing and depauperating the subject with new impositions and unlimited taxes. And therefore when I consider in what a general hate of all sortes he died, and what infamous libels* were made of him after his death, instead of funeral elegies, I cannot but conceive that the first ground of the peoples hatred to him arose from their love formerly borne to Robert de Ebroicis, or D'Evreux, earl of Essex, who was beheaded within the Tower of London the 25th day of February, in the year 1601. Of whose death and destruction no man doubted, but that his subtle head, actuated by his father's principles, had been the contriver and finisher, howsoever his cousin Francis Bacon, the then solicitor general, much hated also for his ungrateful treachery to that earl, did afterwards labour by a printed apology, colourably inscribed to the lord Montjoy, earl of Devonshire, to purge both himself and the said earl of Salisbury from that imputation.

* One of them has been preserved by Osborne :

Here lies, thrown for the worms to eat,
Little boffive Robin, that was so great.
Not Robin Goodfellow, nor Robin Hood,
But Robin, the encloser of Hatfield Wood ;
Who seem'd as sent from ugly fate,
To spoil the prince and rob the state :
Owning a mind for dismal ends,
As traps for foes, and tricks for friends.
But now in Hatfield lies the [fox],
Who stunk while he liv'd, and died of the —.

I take this opportunity of observing, that the portrait of this crooked statesman among the ILLUSTRIOUS HEADS is a fictitious one, as will evidently appear by comparing it with the two original pictures of the Earl now at Hatfield House, or with the portrait in the *Heroologia*, which there is reason to believe genuine also.

II.

ACCOUNT OF THE MURDER OF SIR THOMAS OVERBURY.

This yeare [1615] was first certainly revealed and brought to a public trial the merciless and inhuman murder of Sir Thomas Overbury, knight, sonne and heire apparent of Thomas Overbury, esq. one of the ancient benchers of the Middle Temple, poisoned at least two years before in the Tower of London. It came first to light by a strange accident, of Sir Ralph Winwood, knight, one of the secretaries of state, his dining with Sir Jervis Elvis, lieutenant of the said Tower, at a great man's* table not farre from Whitehall. For that great man commending the same Sir Jervis to Sir Ralph Winwood, as a person in respect of his many good qualities verie worthie of his acquaintance; Sir Ralph answered him that he should willingly embrace his acquaintance, but that he could first wish he had cleared himself of a foul suspicion the world generally conceived of him, touching the death of Sir Thomas Overbury. As soon as Sir Jervis heard that, being verie ambitious of the secretaries friendship, hee tooke occasion to enter into private conference with him, and therein to excuse himself to have been enforced to connive at the said murder, with much abhorring of it. Hee confessed the whole circumstance of the execution of it in generall, and the instruments to have been sett on worke by Robert earle of Somerset, and his wife. Sir Ralph Winwood having gained the true discoverie of this bloodie practice, from one of the actors, even beyond his expectation, parted from the lieutenant of the Tower in a verie familiar and friendlie manner, as if he hee had received

* Earl of Shrewsbury.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNAL OF

good satisfaction by the excuse hee had framed for himselfe; but soon after acquainted the king's majestie with it, who having at that time fixed his eyes upon the delicate personage and features of Mr. George Villers, a younger sonne of Sir George Villers, of Brokesby, in the countie of Leiceſter, knight, hee was the more easilie induced to suffer the earle of Somerſet, then his potent favourite, and lord chamberlaine of his householde (whom he had ſoe highlie advanced from the condition of a mean page), to bee removed from his court and preſence to the Tower of London. This murder had been long ſuſpected; but the lady Frances the earles counteſs, being daughter to the lorde Thomas Howard, earle of Suffolk, and lorde treasurer of England, and allied to the earles of Arundel, Nottingham, and Northampton, all Howardes, and in great place and eſteeme at court, none at firſt dared to call the matter in queſtion, eſpecially whileſt her husband was maſter of the king's ear, and could advance or depreſſe whom hee liſted; and therefore when hee afterwardeſ learned about the beginning of his troubles that Sir Ralfe Winwood had been the chief diſcoverer of his bloodie ſinne, hee upbraided him with ingratitude, that having been advanced by his only meanes to the ſecretaries place, hee would now become the inſtrument of his ruine. But Sir Ralf answered him, that for his ſecretaries place he might thank ſeven thouſand pounds (if I miſtake not the ſume a little) which hee gave him; and as for the buſineſs in queſtion, hee could neither with the ſafetie of his life nor conſcience have concealed it, or wordes to that effect.

12 Sir Thomas Overburie had been highlie eſteemed of the earle of Somerſet, to whome hee ever performed the office of a faſt freind and faithfull counſellour. And when the ſaide earl (being then but viſcount Rocheſter, for hee was created earle of Somerſet in 1614, after Sir Thomas Overburie's deceaſe) had begun in the yeare 1612, to frequent the counteſſe of Effex bedd (whome he after married),

married), and that hee often mett at the severall houses of one Mrs. Anne Turner, both in Pater Noster Row, in London, and at Hamersmith, and so continued the frequent commiſſion of that abominable ſinne with her; the ſaid Sir Thomas often dehorted him from it, and ſeeing no good counſell would prevaile, at length hee told him plainlie he would have noe longer entireneſs with him, knowing that his unlawfull accompanying with that whore, being another man's wife, would be the means to ruine him and his fortunes. Upon which viſcount Rocheſter fell into hot termes, telling Sir Thomas Overbury hee could ſtand on his own legs, and would bee even with him; and not long after, revealing Overburies wordes to the counteſs of Eſſex, his advoutreſs, ſhee was much enraged with it, and tooke upp doubtleſs thereupon at that inſtant a reſolution of revenge, which ſhould be proſecuted with the loſſe of his life that had in ſuch broad terms branded her honour. At firſt ſhe broke the matter to Sir David Wood, a ſervant of queen Anne's, whome ſhee knew to have a particular quarrell with Sir Thomas, promiſing him, that if he would by way of duel or otherwiſe kill him, ſhee would give him a thouſand pounds. Hee was willing to undertake to baſtinado the ſaid Sir Thomas, but for killing him hee ſaid hee was loath to bee carried to Tyburn for any ladies pleaſure. Then it was adviſed by the ſubtle head of Henry Howard, earle of Northampton, and lorde privy ſeale, her great uncle, that viſcount Rocheſter ſhould outwardlie reconcile himſelfe to Sir Thomas Overburie, and that ſome meanes ſhould bee uſed to ſend Sir Thomas Overburie to the Tower: after they might at leiſure adviſe what further courſe to take. I cannot affirme the ſaid earle was privie and conſenting to his murther, for hee died in the yeare 1614, before the buſineſs came to an open trial; but there were ſeverall lettres of his produced at the trial of Sir Jervis Ellvis, which left a foule ſtaine of ſuſpicion upon him.

About

About the beginning of April, in the yeare 1613, king James was moved by Rochester, or some instrument sett on worke by him, to make choice of Sir Thomas Overburie to send as his embassador into Russia; which hee, having advized with Sir Dudley Digges and some other freinds, resolved to have undertaken; when the same viscount Rochester, whome Sir Thomas called his pretious cheife, dissuaded him from accepting that employment, promising him better preferment at home within a shorte space; and that if hee weere committed to prison for his refusal, hee would speedlie procure his enlargement. Sir Thomas Overburie therefore believing his lordship had spoken sinceerlie and cordiallie unto him, did peremptorilie refuse to take upon him the saied embassie, and was thereupon committed to the Tower of London, April 21, in the yeare 1613. As soon as the countess of Essex had gotten him safe cooped up there, shee began to plott with mistresse Anne Turner her bawde, by what meanes shee might make him away. Sir William Wade, knight, an honest and upright man, was then lieutenant of the Tower, during whose continuance in his place, which was but a few days after, hee had faire and noble usage; but the countesses revenge brooking no delay (intending also about this time to be divorced from the earle of Essex and to marrie viscount Rochester), and finding Sir William Wade's integritie to bee corruption-prooffe, soe as there remained noe hope of making him an instrument of murther, shee used meanes at court to remove him out of his place, and settled Sir Jervis Elvis, knight, in his roome, upon the 6th day of May next following, being about fiftene days after Sir Thomas Overburie's imprisonment. This man's ambition, void of all pietie or pittie, was content to purchase preferment at the price of innocent blood. His fadd prisoner never saw good day after his attaining that leiftenantshippe; for the

countess having fitted him to her lure, resolved with Mrs. Turner not only to poison Sir Thomas Overburie, but to effect it by a tormenting and lingring death, which shee might as easilie have had effected speedilie. To this end, on the 8th day of the same May, one Richard Weston, servant to Mrs. Turner, was placed as keeper of Sir Thomas Overbury, with the leiftenant, and a direct bargain struck with him to bee his imposer. Upon the finishing of which a messengers place at court was promised him, or a good sum of moneie. By this example, as in many others, wee may see plainly, that the conscience being once ematulated and cauterized by lust and whoredome, is then prepared and fitted for the commission of witchcraft, murther, or anie other villainies: and this inhumane crueltie in the saied countesse of Essex is the more to be admired; for I have heard one captaine Field, a faithful votarie of the earle of Suffolke her father, protest, that having known her from her infancie, hee had ever observed her to bee of the best nature and sweetest disposition of all her father's children, exceeding them all alsoe in the delicacie and comelines of her person; execrating alsoe by his bitter expressions my lorde of Northampton's wicked practices, by which shee was first drawen to become the earle of Somerset's advoutresse, and afterwards to bee his wife.

Upon the 9th day of the same moneth, Weston, being yet scarce-
lie of two dayes standing in his new office, had a little glasse full of
rafaker sent him, being a water of a yellowish greene couler, with
which he that very day poisoned Sir Thomas Overburie's broath;
from which time for the space of three moneths and six daies hee
had severall poisons administred unto him in tartes, jellies, phyfic,
and almost in every thing hee tooke, soe as the stronger his bo-
die and constitution weere, the moore horrible weere his tor-
ments; having sometimes upon the taking of one only fascinated
poison threescore stools and vomits, and divers of them mixed
with

with blood. Certainlie this gentleman's extreame miserie is
 skarce to bee paralleld by any examples of former ages, being
 cutt offe in the midst of his hopes, and in the flower of his
 youth; betraied by his freind, and prostituted to the crueltie of
 his fatal enemie; sent to prison as it weere in jeast, and there un-
 dergoing many deaths, to satiate the implacable malice of one
 cruell murthereffe; debarred from the sight of friends, divines,
 and phisicians, and only cumbred with the dailie converse of his
 treacherous executioner. His owne father not being able to en-
 tertain the least speach with him, noe nor soe much as to see
 him, petitioned the king for remedie, from whom he received a
 gracious answeare, but was prevented by viscount Rochester from
 ever reaping any good effect by it, or happie issue from it, on
 whome hee yet relied for reliefe and helpe; but hee that had be-
 traied the sonne, did as easilie delude the father. Towards his
 end, to fill his soule yet with greater horror, they conveied him to
 a dark and unwholsome prison, where he scarce behelde the
 light of the sunne to refresh him. His youth indeed even to the
 daye of his imprisonment, had been spent vainlie enough, ac-
 cording to the court garbe, and hee now found need of comfort
 from heaven, before hee had fullie studied the way thither; and
 in this appeares the divelish and barbarous furie of his enemies,
 who by debarring him from the sight and conference of all godlie
 ministers, did as much as in them lay endeavour to destroy both
 his soule and body together. At first hee thought all these prac-
 tices to have been without Rochester's knowledge, and therefore
 in a lettre hee wrote to him had this passage amongst others:
 "Alas, will you let mee bee thus murdered?" But at last hee too
 surelie perceived that hee was a partaker of all their bloody pack-
 ings. The last poison that was administred unto him was in a
 glister, soon after the taking of which hee died in horrible tor-
 rible torment and agonies upon the 15th day of September the
 same

same yeare 1613. The apothecary that administred it was liberallie rewarded for his paines, and receaved twentie pounds, but could not bee afterwards heard offe. Weston alsoe receaved from the countesse of Effex, either by her owne hande or Mrs. Turner's, at two paiments, one hundred and fourescore pounds. But for the saied countesse of Effex and the earle of Northampton, ther horrible malice exceeded all beleife; for, not contented with his mercilefs and long protracted murther by those severall poisons, which had eaten out his entrailies within, and caused great boiles and soares to break out on his bodye without, they, intending to entombe his good name with his miserable carkas, which doth to this day survive him, caused it to bee generally bruited and reported that he died of the French pox (which is commonly gotten by accompanying with whores), and that the boiles and soares on his body procured by that, made his stench after death intolerable. After his murther by the leiftenant's meanes, it was found by a coroner's enquest, consisting halfe of prisoners within the Tower, and halfe of others, upon view of the bodie, that he died of a natural death, and thereupon it was suddenzie and obscurelie buried; neither his father, nor any of his other friends, being permitted so much as to see it. And now the great ones thought all future danger to bee inhumed with the dead bodie, and therefore shortlie after, in the yeare 1614, the viscount Rochester, then created earle of Somerset, married the lady Frances Howard, who had been divorced from the earle of Effex the yeare before. Sir Jervis Elvis, Mistresse Turner, Weston, and Franklin, all rested secure to bee borne out by Somerset's power, if any thing should bee questioned; and soe were all the actors in this tragedie (the apothecary excepted, that administred the last fatall glister,) in a moment seized upon, as soon as the thing itself was discovered, although Weston presently left the leiftenant's service, after hee had dispatched the worke hee had undertaken.

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undertaken. Had Sir Thomas Overburie accepted and undertaken the embassie into Ruffia, hee had perhaps been poisoned before his returne, and the matter might have been more secretlie carried.

8x
*
After Sir Ralfe Winwood had by a meer compliment, as is before observed, drawn the confession of that murther from Sir Jervis Elvis, and acquainted the king with it, his majestie caused him to sett downe a true discourse of all that had passed in it, which he did but verie imperfectlie, and thereupon hee and the rest being taken and committed to severall custodies or prisons, Richard Weston was first brought to the barre before Sir Thomas Hayes, then lorde-mayor of London, and divers others, in the Guildhall, upon the 19th day of October, this present year 1615, at which time hee stood mute; but on the Monday following was judicallie tried and condemned, &c. as was one Franklin, an actor in the said murther, and both of them executed at Tiburne. Sir Edward Coke, lorde cheife justice of Englande, pronounced the sentence of condemnation upon them both, as hee did alsoe upon Mrs. Turner, arraigned and condemned Nov. 9, and on Sir Jervis Elvis, arraigned and condemned Nov. 16, both of them in the Guildhall the same yeare. Hee tooke great paines in severall examinations to find the truth of this darke busines, and had promised these that went before to execution, that the great ones should not breake through the nett; though it afterwards fell out otherwise. Mrs. Turner had first brought upp that vaine and foolish use of yellow starch, cominge herself to her triall in a yellow bande and cuffs; and therefore when shee was afterwards executed at Tiburne, the hangman had his bande and cuffs of the same couler, which made many after that day of either sex to forbear the use of that coulered starch, till at last it grew generallie to be detested and disused. At Sir Jervis Elvis' execution, being at Tower Hill,

Hill, there fell out a moore strange accident, though farre remote from the place of his faied execution : for having been formerly a fellow-commoner of St. John's colledge in Cambridge, and given a silver bowle there, it fell downe that day hee suffered, and as was supposed that verie houre, and brake in funder, just at the place wheere the handle was joined to the cupp or upper part of it. Being myself a fellow-commoner of the same colledge a few yeares after, I was enformed very assuredly of this accident. This fatal busines had almost swallowed upp Sir Robert Cotton, that famous English antiquarie, in whose acquaintance I was manie yeares after verie happie ; for hee being highlie esteemed by the earle of Somerset (soe as if he had stoode awhile longer 'tis verie probable hee had made him one of the secretaries of state) was acquainted with this murther a little before it now came to light, and had advised him what hee tooke to bee the best course for his safetie. Sir Robert had his pardon, and never came to his open triall; yet was in the Christmas holidays this yeare committed to prison. Notwithstanding all the great friends he had, it cost him five hundred pounds, and wrought a very good effect upon him: for presently upon his escape out of danger, hee tooke home his laddy to his own house, and cohabited with her ever afterwarde, from whome hee had divers yeares before lived separated.

III.

ANECDOTE OF THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.

I have heard it undoubtedlie related, that a little before the earle of Pembroke brought him to the king's knowledge hee was at a horse race in Cambridgeshire, in an old black suite, broaken out in divers places ; and at night much of the companie liing at Lintone, near which towne the race had been, hee could not gett

a roome in the inne to lodge in, and was therefore gladde to ly in a trundeled bed in a gentleman's chamber of a meane qualitie alsoe at that time; from whose owne mouth I heard this relation, who was himselfe an ey witnes of it.

IV.

ACCOUNT OF CAR EARL OF SOMERSET, AND HIS WIFE.—DEATH OF HENRY PRINCE OF WALES.—STRONGLY SUSPECTED TO HAVE BEEN OCCASIONED BY POISON GIVEN BY CAR.

Upon the 24th day of May, being Friday, the countess of Somerset, having before been delivered of a daughter (whome they baptized Anne, perhaps to ingratiate themselves into the queen's favour, whome Somerset had often before his fall opposed and irritated), was brought to a publike triall in Westminster-hall, before Sir Thomas Egerton, knight, then lorde chancellour of Englande, and for that day created lorde high steward. Shee was by her peeres found guiltie of Sir Thomas Overburies murther, and soe condemn'd; and in her returne to the towne the axe head was carried before her with the edge from her. The day following, being the 25th day of the same moneth, was Robert earle of Somerset her husband arraign'd at the same barre before the same lorde high stewarde, found guiltie by his peeres, and condemned, and from thence was remanded prisoner backe againe to the Tower. And when all mens expectations were readie to anticipate the day of the executions, the earle of Suffolke continuing still in his place of lorde treasurer, being father of the said countesse, soe wrought the matter with queene Anne and the new favourite, that they with his other friends and alliance, by thier earnest and daylie intercession with the king, at last got the pardon of their lives, and the continuance of his honours, excepting

excepting the place of lord chamberlaine, which was conferred on the earle of Pembroke, whoe had been the meanes first to prefer the new favourite Mr. Villers to bee cup-bearer to his majestie that then was, and perhaps furnished with clothes or with monie to provide them, befitting that ministration.

There are two reports which seeme to crosse the former relation of Sir Thomas Overburies murther, with the discoverie of it. The first, that after the last poison was administred to him in the glister, and that hee lived some howres longer after it then was expected, they caused him to be smothered in his bed. The second, that it was first discovered by Mrs. Turner. But I rather adhere to the former relation in all the circumstances of it, because it was warranted to be true, by those proofes and depositions which were produced at the severall arraignments, and still remaine upon recorde. It was much pitied that Sir Jarvis Elvis, Weston, and Franklin had suffered, who were meerelie instruments to execute that murther which the countesse of Somerset had originally plotted and principallie acted; and yet that shee and her husband shoulde escape. For Mrs. Turner, she was less regarded, as a principall mover of the villanie, and in her owne person alsoe worthie to be abhorred as a diabolical whore, who had used forceries to draw Sir Arthur Manaring to her bedd. This discontent gave many satirical wits occasion to vent themselves into stingie libels, in which they spared neither the persons, families, nor most secret avowtries of that unfortunate paire. There came alsoe two anagrams to my handes, not unworthie to be owned by the rarest witts of this age, though the first be resolved into somewhat too broad an expression for soe nobly an extracted ladie :

Frances Howard,
Car finds a whore.

Thomas Overburie,
ô ô a busie murther.

This

This ladie had been formerlie married to the earle of Effex, who much resembled that wise statesman Sir Francis Walsingham, his grandfather by his mother's side; and was, in respect of the greatness of his familie, and towardlie hopes of his youth, desired by the greatest peeres to bee ther sonne-in-law. The earle of Suffolke therefore having obtained him, was soe carefull not to hazarde the losse of his alliance, as in the yeare 1606, when the earle of Effex was scarce fourteen yeares olde, hee caused the espousals to bee solemnized between him and the ladie Frances his second daughter, about thirteen yeares olde, and then a most sweete and delicate lady. It seemes that the earle of Effex made choice of her; for else her younger sister named Katherine, after married to William earle of Salisburie, had been much the fitter spouse for him. Certainlie this first bredde the coales of discontent betweene them, that the earle of Effex was unfitt to pay her the rites of marriage for many years after she was readie to receive them. They lived about foure yeares after they were man and wife separated from the very converse each of other, by which doubtles a great estrangement and alienation of affections was wrought between them. Afterwards, in the yeare 1610, when they were first suffered to lye together, the earle was a mere boye, and little past eightene, and *soe unable to consummate his fore-passed matrimonie*. This was a reall and true affliction to the ladie, for remedying whereof had she first sought that divorce which was afterwarde procured, and not satisfied her inordinate lust by unlawful copulation, she had never been plunged into that deluge of sinne with which she was afterwards overwhelmed. For, as the earle's impotencie caused her distaste of him, soe her knowen and common avoutries with viscount Rochester caused him at last to abhorre her; and therefore shee fearing that her lorde would seeke some publicke or private revenge against her, by the advice of the before mentioned Mrs. Turner her bawd, consulted and practised with

Doctor

Doctor Forman and Doctor Savorie, two conjurers, about the poisoning of him. Her letters to the said Forman weere verie passionate, that her lorde did yet thrive, and would survive the feared all her good fortunes, and that therefore shee desired the hastening of his ende. I knowe one John Wright, being deposed at Mrs. Turner's before mentioned arrangement, did affirme upon his oath, that the devill (which he had learned from one of the wizards) had noe power over the earle of Essex' life; but though that might be true, yet doubtles hee might easilie enough have perished by poison; and this made the commissioners in the yeare 1613 hasten the divorce between the said earle and the ladie Frances, as Doctor Cæsar, one of them, being afterwards master of the Roles, did assure mee, fearing if they protracted that, they might bee an occasion of procuring the earles murther. Whether the earle of Essex were any wayes disabled from copulation by the forceries practised against him, I cannot determine; but this is certaine, that hee did freeilie confess, that he could never carnallie know his said wife. But for that ridiculous act of the said lady Frances pretending to bee searched to prove herselfe a true virgin, and for modesty sake to have her face covered, and by that meanes obtruding to the searchers another young gentlewoman instead of herselfe, it is soe palpable, as needes noe further discussion. Another reporte is moore strange and worthie of observation, which I have heard very credibly related; that soon after the birth of her daughter, shee was disabled by the secret punishment of a higher providence from being capable of further copulation; and that though shee lived neare upon twentie yeares after it, yet her husband the earle of Somerset never knewe her carnallie; but the said infirmitie still encreased more and more upon her, till at last shee died of it, in very great extremitie*. Shee was soe delicate in her

* Wilson has given a loathsome account of her death in his HIST. OF K. JAMES I. p. 83.

youth,

youth, as notwithstanding that inestimable prince Henry's martial desires, and innitiation into the waies of godliness, shee being set on by the earle of Northampton her father's uncle, first caught his eye and heart, and afterwards prostituted herself to him, who reaped the first fruits of her virginity*; but those sparkes of grace which even then began to shew ther lustre in him, with those more innated qualities derived from vertue, which gave the law to his more advized actions, soon raised him out of the slumber of that distemper, and taught him to reject her following temptations with indignation and superciliousness. God best knows whether that hastened his end; most certaine it is that some moneths before his highnes' death, viscount Rochester's familiaritie and hers tooke its first inniciation by Mrs. Turner's procurement.

e The Scotts have a constant reporte amongst them, as I learned from one of them, that Sir Thomas Overburie, foreseeing divers crossings and oppositions to happen betweene that peereless prince and the saied Rochester, by whose meanes only he expected to rise, and fearing it would in the end bee a meanes to ruin Rochester himselfe, did first give that damnable and fatal advice of removing out of the way and worlde that roial youth by fascination, and was himself afterwards in parte an instrument for the effecting of it, and therefore, say they in Scotland, it happened by the just judgment of God afterwards as a punishment upon him, that he himself died by poison.

V.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN LONDON IN 1620.

Christened 8414—Died 8316.

* Wilfon says, she courted the prince, but that he slighted her. Her glove having fallen as she was dancing, it was taken up (according to that historian's account) and presented to him by one that thought he did him acceptable service; but the prince refused to receive it, saying publicly, *he would not have it,—it is stretched by another*, meaning the viscount [Rochester]. HIST. OF KING JAMES I. p. 56.

VL.

VI.

TRAIT OF BUCKINGHAM.

1620-21. Monday, Jan. 8, in the afternoon, I went to the Tilt Yard, over against Whitehall, whence fowre couples rann to shew the before-mentioned French Embassadour Cadnet, and divers French lordes that came with him, that martial pastime. Prince Charles himself rann first, with Richard lorde Buckhurst earle of Dorset, and brake their staves verie successefully. The next couple that rann were the beloved marquesse of Buckingham, and Philip lorde Herbert earle of Montgomerie, younger brother to William Herbert earle of Pembroke; but had verie badd successe in all the courses they made. Marquesse Hamiltone, a Scottishman, and the king's near kinsman, with Sir Robert Rich earle of Warwicke, performed their course almost as gallantlie as the prince and earle of Dorset; but the last couple did worst of all, not breaking a staffe. After this most of the tilters, excepting the prince, went upp to the French lordes in a large upper roome of the howse standing at the lower end of the Tilt Yard; and I crowding in after them, and seeing the marquesse of Buckingham discoursing with two or three French monsieurs, I joined to them, and most earnestlie veiued him for about halfe an houres space at the least, which I had the opportunitie the more easilie to accomplish, because hee stood all that time he talked bare-headed. I saw everie thing in him full of delicacie and handsome features; yea his hands and face seemed to mee especialie effeminate and curious. It is possible hee seemed the moore accomplisht, because the French monsieurs that had invested him weere verie swarthie hard-favoured men. That he was afterwarde an instrument of much mischief, both

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at home and abroad, is foe evident upon recorde, as noe man can denie; yet this I doe suppose proceeded rather from some jesuited incendiaries about him than from his owne nature, which his verie countenance promised to be affable and gentle.

VII.

OBSERVATIONS ON LORD BACON'S NEW TITLES.

1621. By letters patent, dated the 27th day of this January, was Sir Francis Bacon, lord Verulam, created viscount St. Alban; all men wondering at the exceeding vanity of his pride and ambition: for his estate in land was not above four or five hundred pounds per annum at the uttermost, and his debts were generally thought to be near 30,000^l. Besides, he was faine to support his very household expences, being very lavish, by taking great bribes in all causes of moment that came before him. So as men raised very bitter sarcasms or jests of him; as that he lately was *very lame*, alluding to his barony of *Verulam*, but now having fallen into a consumption of purse, without all question he was become *All-bones*, alluding to his new honour of St. *Alban*; nay, they said, *Nabal* being folly or foolishness, and the true anagram of *Alban*, might well set forth his fond and impotent ambition.

VIII.

ACCOUNT OF KING JAMES'S GOING TO PARLIAMENT IN MDCXXI.

1620-21. There had long time writts of fummons gone forth for the calling of a parliament, of which all men that had any religion

gion hoped much good, and daily prayed for a happy issue. For both France and Germany needed support and help from England, or the true professors of the Gospel were likely to perish in each nation, under the power and tyranny of the Anti-christian adversary. I got a convenient place in the morning, not without some danger escaped, to see his majesty pass to parliament in state. It is only worth the inserting in this particular, that prince Charles rode with a rich coronet upon his head, between the serjeant at armes, carrying maces, and the pensioners, carrying their pole-axes, both on foot. Next before his majesty rode Henry Vere, earl of Oxenford, lord great chamberlain of England, with Thomas Howard, earl of Arundel, earl marshal of England, on his left hand, both bare-headed. Then followed his majesty with a rich crown upon his head, and most royally caparisoned.

I amongst the nobility especially viewed the lord Seymer, earl of Hartford, now some 63 years old, and even decrepid with age. He was born, as I was informed, the same day king Edward the Sixth was ripped out of the lady Jane Seymour's womb, his aunt.

In the king's short progress from Whitehall to Westminster, these passages following were accounted somewhat remarkable: First, that he spake often and lovingly to the people, standing thick and three-fold on all sides to behold him, "God bless ye! God bless ye!" contrary to his former hasty and passionate custom, which often, in his sudden distemper, would bid a pox or plague on such as flocked to see him. Secondly; though the windows were filled with many great ladies as he rode along, yet that he spake to none of them but to the marquiss of Buckingham's mother and wife, who was the sole daughter and heir of the earl of Rutland. Thirdly; that he spake particularly and bowed to the count of Gondemar, the Spanish ambassador. And fourthly; that looking up to one window, as he passed, full of gentlewomen and ladies, all in yellow bands,

bands, he cried out aloud, "A pox take ye, are ye there?" at which, being much ashamed, they all withdrew themselves suddenly from the window. Doctor Andrews preached in Westminster church, before the king, prince, and lords spiritual and temporal.

Being afterwards assembled in the upper house, and the king seated on his throne, he made a pithy and eloquent speech, promising the removal of monopolies, of which there were at this time 700 in the kingdom, granted by letters patent under the great seal, to the enriching some few projectors, and the impoverishing of all the kingdom besides. Next he promised, with his people's assistance, to consent to aid the king of Bohemia, his son-in-law, and not to enforce the Spanish match without their consent; and therefore in conclusion desired them cheerfully and speedily to agree upon a sufficient supply of his wants by subsidies, promising them for the time to come to play the good husband, and that in part he had done so already. I doubt not, however, these blessed promises took not a due and proportionable effect, according as the loyal subject did hope: yet did king James (a prince, whose piety, learning, and gracious government, afterwards may miss and wish for) really at this time intend the performance of them.

IX.

PROFITS OF A SIX CLERK'S PLACE IN THE TIME OF KING JAMES.

1620-1. Thursday the 22d day of February, being with my father in his study, he was discoursing unto me, that in 12 years he had now continued one of the six clerks, viz. from 1607, in which year he was admitted into his office, to the end of the year

Paul Jones
Lo. Prof. III.
IV.

year 1619, he had gained near upon the full and just sum of 16,000*l.* having paid for his office at his first coming in near upon 5000*l.* What his year's gain was in 1620 and 1621, I never saw his account book, being burned in December ensuing, with other particulars of great value, as I shall further discover in that month; but it was 1400*l.* for each year, or thereabout. But for his gains the years following, viz. the four terms in each year, I found thus set down in his account book begun after that fire, as in the former, by each day's income; which, being summed up, make the sums ensuing, to wit:

		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
A. D.	1622	1522	7	0
	1623	1670	12	4
	1624	1459	8	4
	1625	1216	15	4
	1626	1850	18	5
	1627	1981	10	8
	1628	1883	14	3
	1629	1724	6	1
	1630	1856	12	4

which nine years gains do amount unto the full sum of 15,166*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* So as I do believe, during the space of about 23 years which he continued a fix clarke, he gained about the sum of 32,500*l.* and yet I have often thought that if he had never bought that place, being but meane and ministerial, considering what he at first paid for it, and what he afterwards lost in the fire there, being about 9000*l.* put together, he might have been a richer man if he had never bought it, and have been also a means of a further restitution of his posterity, in dignity and title, as well as in revenue. For the gains of the last Hillary term he lived, and during which he fell sick, I shall speak more fully of it, and how it was defalked from his estate, when I come to speak of his

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his decease; many new-years gifts and other charges were also incident to his office, besides some large bribes towards his later time extracted from him and his fellows.

X.

RATE OF PURCHASE OF LAND, AND PRICE OF CORN, IN 1621.

At this time the rates of all sorts of corn were so extream low, as to make the very prices of land fall from 20 years purchase to sixteen and seventeen; for the best wheat was sold for 2s. 8d. and 2s. 6d. the bushel, the ordinary at 2s. barley and rye at 1s. 4d. and 1s. 3d. the bushel, and the worser of these grains at a meaner rate, and malt also after that proportion; nor were horse-corn, as oats and pease, at any high price; which I have the rather observed, though a matter in itself very trivial, because all farmers of lands generally murmured at this plenty and cheapness; and the poorer sort, that would have been glad, but a few years before, of the coarse rye bread, did now usually traverse the market to find out the finer wheats, as if nothing else would serve their use, or please their palates; which unthankfulness and daintiness was soon after punished by the high prices and dearness of all sorts of grain every where, which never since abated much of that rate, though at some times it were cheaper then at others; so as in the year 1630 wheat was about 5s. a bushel, rye at 4s. 6d. and malt and barley about that rate; and this present year 1637 *, malt and barley are sold at 5s. the bushel, though wheat be under that price, and rye at some 4s. a bushel.

* The time of writing this Journal, or at least of Sir Simonds D'Ewes's arranging the particulars of it, is here ascertained.

XI.

XI.

SIR HENRY YELVERTON'S ATTACK ON THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM
IN PARLIAMENT.

1621. The beloved marques of Buckingham, not yet satisfied with the censure of Sir Henry Yelverton knight, late the attorney general, passed against him in the starr chamber upon the 10th day of November last foregoing in 1620 (which I have there more fully touched) was the meanes this Easter terme to have him called in question for new matters in the upper house of parliament, where he laid open, upon Monday the 30th day of April, so many of the marques's inordinate actions, comparing him to the Spencers that misled king Edward II. of England, as his lordship had much better have let him alone in the Tower, where he still remained a prisoner since his former censure, than to have brought him upon the stage again, whence his revenge might have cost him dear, had not the king himself in person, and prince Charles also, appeared in the upper house against Sir Henry Yelverton, so as the lords out of their great wisdoms, fearing at this time to irritate the king by further questioning the marques his favourite, remitted all further prosecutions of those accusations, but sent back Sir Henry Yelverton to the Tower, where he remained awhile close prisoner.

XII.

XII.

BACON'S DELIVERY OF THE GREAT SEAL, AND THE KING'S
OBSERVATION UPON IT.

1621. Sir Francis Bacon, viscount St. Alban, had been often questioned during this parliament in the upper house for his gross and notorious bribery; and though he had abstained from coming to the parliament house, yet he had the broad seal still remaining with him, till this first day of May in the afternoon, and he by that means as yet remained lord chancellor of England. The four lords that came for it were Henry viscount Mandevile, lord treasurer; Lodowike Steward, duke of Lenox, lord steward of the king's household; William Herbert, earl of Pembroke, lord chamberlain of the household; and Thomas earl of Arundel, earl marshal of England, whom I should have placed before Pembroke. They coming to York House to him where he lay, told him they were sorry to visit him upon such an occasion, and wished it had been better. "No, my lords", replied he, "the occasion is good;" and then delivering them the great seal, he added, "It was the king's favour that gave me this, and it is my fault that hath taken it away:" *Rex dedit, culpa abstulit*: or words to that effect. So leaving him, the said four lords carried the gage they had received to Whitehall to the king, who was overheard by some near him to say upon the delivery of it to him, "Now, by my faule, I am pained at my heart where to bestow this; for as for my lawyers, I think they be all knaves." Which it seemed at that time was to prepare a way to bestow it upon a clergyman, as the marquesse of Buckingham had intended, for otherwise there were at this present divers able wise lawyers, very honest and religious men, fit for the place, in whom there might easily have been

been found as much integrity, and less fawning and flattery, than in the clergy; and accordingly Dr. Williams, now dean of Westminster, and before that time made bishop of Lincoln, was sworn lord keeper, and had the great seal delivered to him October 9, next ensuing, being the first day of Michaelmas term.

XIII.

REMARKABLE CHARGE AGAINST LORD BACON.

1621. Upon Thursday the 3d of May, Sir Francis Bacon, lord Verulam and viscount St. Alban, who had been exuted of the lord chancellor's place the Tuesday before-going, by the taking the great seal of England from him, as I have there shewed, was, for his notorious and base bribery in that place, censured by the upper house of parliament; to pay 40,000*l*. fine to his majesty; to be imprisoned during his majesty's pleasure in the Tower of London; never again to be capable of any place of judicature under his majesty, or to sit amongst the peers in the upper house. Never had any man in those great places of gain he had gone through, having been attorney general before he was lord chancellor, so ill-husbanded the time, or provided for himself: but his vast prodigality had eaten up all his gains; so that it was agreed on by all men that he owed at this present at least 20,000*l*. more than he was worth. Had he followed the just and vertuous steps of Sir Nicholas Bacon, knight, his father, that continued lord keeper of the great seal some 18 years under queen Eliza-

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beth

beth of ever blessed memory, his life might have been as glorious, as by his vices it proved infamous. For though he were an eminent scholar, and a reasonable good lawyer, both which he much adorned with his elegant expression of himself and his graceful delivery; yet his vices were so stupendous and great, as they utterly obscured and outpoized his virtues. For he was immoderately ambitious, and excessively proud; to maintain which he was necessitated to injustice and bribery, taking sometimes most basely on both sides. To this latter wickedness the favour he had with the beloved marquis of Buckingham emboldened him, as I learned in a discourse from a gentleman of his bedchamber, who told me he was sure his lord should never fall as long as the said marquis continued in favour. His most abominable and darling sin I should rather bury in silence than mention it, were it not a most admirable instance how men are enslaved by wickedness, and held captive by the devil: for, whereas presently upon his censure at this time his ambition was moderated, his pride humbled, and the means of his former injustice and corruption removed, yet would he not relinquish the practice of his most horrible and secret sin of sodomy, keeping still one Godrick, a very effeminated youth, to be his catamite and bed-fellow, although he had discharged the most of his other household servants; which was the more to be admired, because men generally after his fall began to discourse of that his unnatural crime, which he had practised many years, deserting the bed of his lady, which he accounted, as the Italians and Turks do, a poor and mean pleasure, in respect of the other: and it was thought by some that he should have been tried at the bar of justice for it, and have satisfied the law most severe against that horrible villainy, with the price of his blood: which caused some bold and ward man to write these verses following, in a whole sheet of paper,

paper, and to cast it down in some part of York-house in the Strand, where viscount St. Alban yet lay :

Within this sty a hog* doth ly,
That must be hanged for sodomy.

But he never came to any public trial for this crime ; nor did he ever, that I could hear, forbear his old custom of making his servants his bedfellows, so to avoid the scandal that was raised of him ; though he lived many years after this his fall in his lodgings in Grays Inn in Holbourne, in great want and penury.

XIV.

LORD SOUTHAMPTON'S IMPRISONMENT.

About Friday, the two and twentieth day of this month [June 1621], was doctor Williams, dean of Westminster, sworn of the privy council, after he had been first made bishop of Lincoln, and the earl of Southampton was committed prisoner to him at his deanry of Westminster, but for what cause none of his own servants yet knew ; from which imprisonment he was again awhile after freed, by the mediation of some noble person with the beloved marquis of Buckingham, whom the issue shewed he had only offended, crossing him often during the continuance of the parliament, and answering him stoutly since it had been adjourned †.

* Alluding to his surname of Bacon, and to that swinish abominable sin.

† See a farther account of this matter in the Debates of the Parliament that met in the year 1621, printed at Oxford, in 2 vols. 8vo. 1766. EDIT.

XV.

LORD ELLESMERE'S PREDICTION CONCERNING ARCHBISHOP
WILLIAMS.

1621. Michaelmas term beginning upon Tuesday the 9th day of October, John Williams, doctor of divinity, dean of Westminster, and bishop of Lincoln, took his place in the chancery as lord keeper of the great seal; viscount Mandavile, lord president, administering the oath to him. Much talk there was of this divine's sudden rising, being a Welchman by birth, and but a few years before a sub-fizar in St. John's College, Cambridge, of little regard or learning. After he had taken his oath, he made a long, learned, and honest speech in the Chancery court, but little practised it, as the sequel too plainly verified. I heard it confidently reported, that the old lord chancellor, Sir Thomas Egerton, lord Ellesmere, prophesied of him, being then his household chaplain, that he would prove another Wolsey, which was as strangely verified by his fall, as now by his rising.

XVI.

ORIGIN OF THE DORSET FAMILY.

THER was much good hoped in the publicke by the meeting againe of the two houses of parliament upon Tuesday (which day of the weeke the king held propitious to himself) the 20th day of this instant November, especiallie after it was declared in the upper house the day following by the new lord keeper, and Sir Lionel Cranfield, knight, lorde Cranfield, (who but a few yeares before had himselfe been a shopkeeper in the cittie of London,

don, as his father had been before him) latelie made lorde treasurer, that the king purposed to aide his sonne-in-law for the recoverie of the Palatinate.

XVII.

KING JAMES NARROWLY ESCAPES DROWNING.

It fell out very strangely the next day (January 10, 1621-2) the king riding on hunting at Theobalds, was cast headlong from his horse into a pond, and narrowly escaped drowning.

XVIII.

AFFLUENT ALLOWANCE OF A TEMPLAR IN 1623.

On Friday the 27th day of June, 1623, I was at night, with divers other gentlemen, very good students, called to the bar, or made an utter barrister, by the benchers of our Middle Temple; a preferment which gave me much content, being most of my daily companions were then called, and whose loving society, by which I reaped much good, I might else have missed. It pleased God also in mercy after this to ease me of that continual want, or short stipend, I had for about five years last past groaned under; for my father, immediately upon my said call to the bar, enlarged my former allowance with forty pounds more yearly; so as, after this plentiful annuity of one hundred pounds was duly and quarterly paid me by him, I found myself eased of so many cares and discontents, as I may well account that 27th day of June foregoing the first day of my outward happiness since the decease of my dearest mother.

XIX.

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XIX.

RIDING OF LORDS ON HORSEBACK IN THEIR ROBES TO
PARLIAMENT.

1623-4, on Feb. 16, just as the king was ready to go to the parliament, and divers of the lords in their robes already on horseback, and thousands of spectators ready to behold them, &c.

XX.

CHARACTER OF SIR ROBERT COTTON AND MR. SELDEN.

1624. On Tuesday September 28, going, as I frequently used, to visit Sir Robert Cotton, England's prime antiquary, I there met with Mr. John Selden of the Inner Temple, a man of deep knowledge and almost of incomparable learning, as his many published works do sufficiently witness, with whom Sir Robert, our joint friend, brought me acquainted, and we held ever after a good outward correspondence; but both of them being more learned than pious, I never fought after, or ever attained unto, any great entireness with them; yet I had much more familiarity with Sir Robert Cotton than with Mr. Selden, being a man exceedingly puffed up with the apprehension of his own abilities.

XXI.

ACCOUNT OF KING JAMES'S DEATH AND FUNERAL.

1625. On the 27th day of March, king James our learned and peaceable sovereign, having newly entered into the three and twentieth

twentieth year of his reign, deceased between eleven and twelve of the clock in the forenoon, at Theobalds, in the county of Hartford. The same day he died, being Sunday in the forenoon, one Doctor Price preached at court upon 1 Kings, ii. verses 1, 2, 3. He prayed earnestly for the king before his sermon, and wept often whilest he prayed and preached. His highness's sickness was at first but an ordinary ague, though at last it turned to a burning fever. It was at first reported that he fell into that extremity by his own wilfulness, neglecting the advice and remonstrances of his physicians; but it afterwards appeared in parliament, by the testimony of Doctor Ramsay, a Scot, and other learned practicers in that faculty, that he was reasonably well recovered, and in their judgments past all danger, till in their absence George duke of Buckingham ministred to him a potion, and gave him plaisters, after which he soon fell into a great burning and distemper, which encreased more and more till his disease. He spake very Christianly before his end, shewing that he died a true and faithful Protestant. Being embowelled, his heart was found to be very great, which argued him to be, as very considerate, so extraordinary fearfull, which hindered him from attempting any great actions. His liver was as fresh as if he had been a young man; one of his kidneys found, the other shrunk, and two little stones found in it; his lights and gall almost black, which proceeded doubtless from excessive care and melancholy. The futures of his skull were so strong and firm, as they could scarcely be broken open with a saw or chisell, and the pia mater so full of braines, as they could scarcely be kept from spilling. His bowells were speedily buried in a leaden vessel, and the body the same day removed to London. King Charles was presently proclaimed at Theobalds, of which himself was an auditor in two or three several places; and about four of the clock of the same day he was proclaimed in London, and afterwards in other parts of

of the kingdom. He took the duke of Buckingham with him in his coach, and shewed him much grace and favour for the present, which he afterwards encreased towards him exceedingly. The royal corps was interred on Saturday, May 7, ensuing, as I shall shew more at large in its own place. It did not a little amaze me to see all men generally flight and disregard the loss of so mild and gentle a prince, which made me even then to fear that the ensuing times might yet render his loss more sensible, and his memory more dear to posterity; for though it cannot be denied but that he had his vices and deviations, and that the true church of God was well near ruined in Germany, whilst he sat still and looked on; yet if we consider his virtues and learning on the other hand, his care to maintain the doctrine of the church of England pure and sound, his opposition against James Arminius, Conradus Vorstius, and other blasphemous Anabaptists, and his augmenting the liberties of the English, rather than his oppressing them by any unlimited or illegal taxes and corrosions; we cannot but acknowledge that his death deserved more sorrow and condolment from his subjects than it found.

The 7th day of this instant May, being Saturday, were the funerals solemnized of our late deceased sovereign. The hearse was carried from Somerset-house to Westminster. The first mourners set out from thence about ten o'clock in the morning, and the last came not to Westminster till about four in the afternoon; and no marvaile, seeing the number of the mourners was near upon eight thousand. King Charles himself, as the principal, followed next behind the hearse on foot also with the rest. Dr. Williams, dean of Westminster, bishop of Lincoln, and lord keeper of the great seal of England, preached the funeral sermon. His text was 1 Kings, xi, verses 41, 42, 43; upon which some conceived the king took some just offence, as if, by reason of the mention of Rehoboam in the 43d verse, his highness was necessarily paralleled

paralleled with him. The sermon ended not till about seven of the clock at night. I was a spectator of the whole funeral pomp, and in a most convenient place in the Strand, near Somerset House, on the other side of the way.

XXII.

KING CHARLES CONSUMMATED HIS WEDDING AT CANTERBURY.

June 12, 1625, being Sunday, about eight of the clock at night, Marie de Cleremont, youngest daughter to Henry the Great, the late French king, who had lately been married by proxy to king Charles, arrived at Dover. The next morning the parliament should have begun, but by reason of this new occasion it was again adjourned to the Saturday next ensuing; and the king was at Dover with his royal spouse the same forenoon by ten of the clock. They having dined together, went in the afternoon to Canterbury, where the queen was first bedded. The next day the royal pair rested themselves there; and on Wednesday, June the 15th, departing thence, lodged at Cobham, in Kent, from whence they passed the next day to London, where they were welcomed with the thundering peales of the ordnance from the Tower, and with bonfires at night from the city and suburbs.

XXIII.

THE QUEEN DESCRIBED.

On Thursday the 30th, the last day of this instant June, I went to Whitehall, purposed to see the queene, which I did fullie all the time shee sate at dinner, and perceived her to bee a most absolute delicate ladie, after I had exactlie surveied all the

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features

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features of her face, much enlivened by her radiant and sparkling black eye. Besides, her deportment amongst her women was so sweete and humble, and her speech and lookes to her other servants so milde and gracious, as I could not abstaine from divers deep-fetched sighes, to consider that she wanted the knowledge of the true religion.

XXIV.

LOVE LETTER FROM SIR SIMONDS D'EWES TO HIS MISTRESS;
AND THEIR MARRIAGE.

August 31, 1626, being Thursday, I sent my servant over to Clare, with a diamond carcanett, to be presented to Mrs. Clopton, and a letter with it, which being the only lines I sent her during my wooing-time, and but short, I thought good to insert them in this place, to which they do most properly belong:

“ Fairest,

“ Blest is the heart and hand that sincerely sends these
“ meaner lines, if another heart and eye graciouſly daigne to
“ pittie the wound of the first, and the nummes of the latter;
“ and thus may this other poore inclosed carcanett, if not adorn
“ the purer neck, yet be hidden in the private cabinet of her,
“ whose humble sweetnes and sweet humility deserves the
“ justest honour, the greatest thankfulness. Nature made stones,
“ but opinion jewels; this, without your milder acceptance and
“ opinion, will prove neither stone nor jewel. Doe but enhappie
“ him that sent it in the ordinarie use of it, who though un-
“ worthie in himself, yet resolves to continue your humblest
“ servant,

SIMONDS D'EWES.”

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The same 31st day at night, my servant returned from Clare, and brought me worde of the faire and respective * receit both of my lines and the carcanet, and how bountifullie himselfe had been rewarded before his departure from thence. Monday September 4, I went again thither myselfe, and ther spent the greater parte of the weeke in several conferences with the same ladie Barnardiston; or in private converse with my dearest, whose humble and discreete deportment obliged me noe lesse to an ardent affection of her, than the comeliness of her person. Saturday September 9, I returned home to Stowhall, and the Monday following tooke care to write downe the articles agreed upon betweene my father and the lady Barnardiston for the future marriage. Tuesday September 12, came Sir Nathaniel Barnardiston, with his brother Arthur, and Mr. Giles Barnardiston, the same ladie's son, to Stowhall, and received from my father most loving entertainment and heartie welcome; and the day following all particulars to bee inserted into the marriage-conveyance were fullie agreed upon betweene them. Thursday September 14, they departed, and I accompanied them, and came againe the same night to Clare, where I found the same serenity of countenance and heartie welcome from the said ladie Barnardiston and her grand-child as I had done formerlie. I remained with them at Clare till Tuesday September 19, when myselfe accompanied the lady herselfe, my dearest, and her uncle and aunt Brograve (who had come a little before to Clare) to Alburie Lodge, the mansion-house of her saied aunt, in Hartfordshire, being some twentie and five miles from Clare aforesaid. This gentlewoman was the youngest daughter of Sir Thomas Barnardiston knight (grandfather of the said Sir Nathaniel Barnardiston), and of the said lady Barnardiston, his last wife. She was now the wife of Mr.

* i. e. respectful. EDIT.

John Brograve, sonne and heire apparant of Simeon Brograve, of Hamils in Brafyn * in the saied countie of Hartford, esquire ; with whome the saied ladie his wive's mother, together with Mrs. Clapton his wive's neice, did now sojourne; although some particular occasions had driven over the old ladie to Clare aforefaied this present summer. Mrs. Brograve was a verie comelie gentlewoman, a little with the tallest, full of knowledge, and of exemplary piety; being trained up in all religious performances, as well by her mother's example, as by her instruction: soe as upon my coming hither I received much more content and heartie entertainment than I had done at Clare. The day following I had some serious discourse with the old lady touching a speedie consummation of my future marriage, and wee had both great motives to induce our mutual consents to it. She feared some inveigling or misfortune might come to her grand-child, having some cause to suspect that some of neare freinds would bee too mercenarie to help her to some meane match. Besides, though shee had agreed for her wardshipp, she had yet paid nothing, nor given securitie for the paiment of it; which was now to bee done in October next ensuing. The most of the estate being in reversion, shee had obtained the wardshipp for five hundred pounds, which, had she been to buy but two or three years after, would have cost her at leaste as much moore. For my owne parte, I had many reasons to desire the hastening of it. I feared some greater offers might bee made to tempt the old lady, who was naturallie, as most of her sex, marvellous inconstant. I was assured that, before my suite was allowed of, she had directlie refused a match of double my father's estate, because she allowed not of † the courses of the young gentleman, nor of the ill carriage of his father to his wife, the gentleman's owne mother. I had alsoe felt too many sadd and wofull experiences of my father's prones to alter and change his former

* Braughing. EDIT.

† i. e. did not approve of. EDIT.
purposes.

purposes and resolves; and I knew, the longer the business hung in suspense, the more likeliest it was for some rubbs and stopps to occur: besides, it took up my whole time and thoughts, and I desired againe some freedome for my studies. The onlie objection arose from her grand-child's tender yeares, which perswaded her to make some long pause before shee yeilded to the consummation of her marriage: for shee did not onlie doubt what danger might ensue to her very life, if shee should prove with childe too earlie, upon her deliverie of it; but she was alsoe in some feare that the verie interest I had already gained in her grand-child's good-will and affection, was no solid or real love grounded on judgment, and might alter and lessen againe after marriage; she being at this time but little above thirteen yeares old and an halfe. To these objections I answered fullie to her owne abundant satisfaction; that I onlie desired to have the marriage consummated, and would forbear to reape the fruits of it till all danger in that kinde should be past; which, through God's blessing, I afterwarde performed, although ther was no separation betweene us; it being perhaps the first example that ever was of that kinde*, and so impossible it seemed as others could scarce be brought to believe it; and for the second objection, I tolde her, I did not doubt but easilie to mediate and prevent it: for the same meanes I had used to gaine her affection before I married her, should be continued, after that were consummated, to maintain and encrease it. Hereupon she the same day, being Wednesday Sept. 20, mooved her grand-child to assent to a speedie marriage; which she having yeilded unto, I spent about a week longer at Alburie, enjoying all manner of privacie of discourse with her, to the further settling and uniting of our

* The earl of Essex (son to queen Elizabeth's favourite) married Lady Frances Howard (who has already been mentioned in these papers, p. 9, by the name of the countess of Somerset) in the year 1607, and did not consummate his marriage for four years; if she is to be believed, never;—but he did not, like Sir Simonds D'Ewes, live with his bride. After his marriage he went abroad.

deare affections. Tuesday, Sept. 26, I returned to Stow (being above fortie miles distant from Alburie), and gave my father much satisfaction, in respect it was assented unto on all handes that the match should be speedily solemnized. And it fell out very convenientlie, that my father and I were to goe up alone to London, and might with ease goe by Alburie, and carrie the ladie Barnardiston and her grand-child with us.

* * *

We had now [1628] been partakers of the nuptial rites about two yeares, and yet had as little expectation of issue as in the first eight months of our continencie next after our marriage.

XXV.

ACCOUNT OF THE ASSASSINATION OF THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.

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The rest of Julie [1628] was spent in visits, discourses, letter-writing, and such like, as was the beginning of August whollie; and divers dayes after during the same moneth: yet I devoted manye dayes and houres of retirement to my searches for my formerlie intended worke touching Great Brittaines strength and weakness; gathering notes and observation especiallie for it, out of Meteranus Latine Historie touching the Netherlandes or the Seventeene Provinces. I was now againe the rather encouraged to proceede with it, because I hoped that the Divine Providence would firmlie unite the hearts of prince and people in England now at last, after the death of the duke of Buckingham, who was generallie conceived to bee the maine cause of the sale of that multitude of English, Scottish, and Irish hereditarie honours, of the averfion of the hearts betweene the king and his subjects, and of all other mischeifes in church and commonwealth: the strange storie of whose fatal end I shall now relate a little particularlie, in which I shall sett downe the truth as neare as I canne, and heartilie wish I were able to say anye good of him; whose wife named Katherine, sole daughter

daughter and heire of Francis Manners earle of Rutland, was and still is my wive's kinswoman, by Frances daughter and one of the coheires of Sir Henry Knyvet, of Charlton, in the countie of Wiltshire, knight. Of the said duke's rising, and of manye of his actions during the raigne of king James and king Charles, I have before spoken. He was most of this month of August at and neare Portsmouth, preparing a fleete for the releife and victualling of Rochel, which the French had beseiged both by sea and land, and had foe stronglie blocked upp the water channel before it, as it was verie probable hee could never have relieved it, had hee lived to have gone with the navie himselfe. Whether he meant sincerelie in deferring thus long his journeie I know not; but most certaine it is, had sufficient stoore of corne onlie been sent in but six or seven months before, which tenn saile of inarchant ships might have carried into the towne, that inestimable peice had been saved from ruine. The duke himselfe seemed confident hee should doe the worke, and therefore made all the hast hee could to gett all things in a readines for his departure. Some of his friends had advised him how generally hee was hated in England, and how needfull it would bee for his greater safetie to weare some coate of maile, or some other secret defensive armour; which the duke slighting, saied, "It needes not; ther are noe Roman spirits left." August 23, being Saturday, the duke having eaten his breakfast betweene eight and nine of the clocke in the morning, in one Mr. Mason's house* in Portsmouth, hee was then hasting away to the king, who lay at Reswicke†, some five miles distant, to have some speedie conference with him. Being come to the further part of the entrie:

* August 23, 1628, George duke of Buckingham stabbed to death in captain Mason's house by one John Felton. MSS. Sloan. N. 988.

Sept. 1. Foulk Grevil lord Brook stabbed to death with a knife by his servant Ralph Hayward, who with the same knife stabbed himself also, whereof he also instantly died. Ibid.

† Southwick (says lord Clarendon), the house of Sir Daniel Norton. EDIT.

leading out of the parlour into the hall of the howse, hee had there some conference with Sir Thomas Frier, knight, a colonell; and stooping downe in taking his leave of him, John Felton, gentleman, having watched his opportunitie, thrust a long knife with a white halft hee had secretlie about him, with great strength and violence, into his breast under his left papp, cutting the diaphragma and lungs, and piercing the verie heart itself. The duke, having received the stroake, instantlie clapping his right hande on his sworde hilt, cried out, "God's wounds, the villaine has killed mee!" Some report his last wordes otherwise, little differing for substance from these: and it might have been wished that his end had not been so sudder, nor his last wordes mixed with so impious an expression. Hee was attended by manie noblemen and leaders, yet none could see or prevent the stroake. His dutchesse and the countesse of Anglesey, the wife of Sir Christopher Villars earle of Anglesey, his younger brother, being in an upper roome, and hearing the noise in the hall into which they had carried the duke, ran presentlie to a gallery that looked downe into it, and ther beholding the duke's blood gush out abundantlie from his breaste, nose, and mouth (with which his speech after those his first wordes had been immediately stopped), they brake into pitiful outcries, and raised great lamentations. Hee pulled out the knife himselfe; and, being carried by his servants unto the table that stood in the same hall, having struggled with death neare upon a quarter of a howre, at length hee gave upp the ghost aboute ten of the clocke the same forenoon, and lay a long time after hee was dead upon the hall table ther. Mr. Felton, that gave him the deadlie wound, was a gentleman of very ancient familie of gentrie in Suffolke; verie valourous, and of a stout spirit. Hee had been a leutenant under a captaine in the late unfortunate voiage to the Island of Ree, and was before alsoe employed in the expedition to Cadiz, under Sir Edward Cecil
viscount

viscount Wimbleton, in the yeare 1625. Ther had been an ancient quarrell betweene him and Sir Henrie Hungate, knight, whose secreet lust hee had discovered, and received from him a most base revenge, being wounded by him in his bedd verie dangerouſlie; ſoe as Sir Henry having afterwardeſ by ſome meanes pacified him, yet when hee ſaw him recovered, ever feared him, and therefore was, I beleeeve, the cheif inſtrument with the duke (in whoſe favour he had a great ſhare) to deprive Mr. Felton once, if not twice, of the captaine's place of that companie over which he commanded as lieutenant; which was due to him by the rules and lawes of the warres, upon the death or remove of the captaine. And this cauſed him to work his revenge on the duke's perſon, ſaied ſome of the duke's friends and followers. But Mr. Felton even to his death avowed the contrary, and that the love onlie of the publike good induced him to that act. For having read the remonſtrance the Houſe of Commons preferred to the king in the late ſeſſion of parliament, by which the duke was branded to bee a capital enemy to church and ſtate, and that ther was noe publicke juſtice to be had againſt him, he had ſtrong inward workings and reſolutions to ſacrifice himſelfe for the ſafe-guard of the church and ſtate; yet knowing the danger he ſhould run into, and fearing it might be a temptation of the devil's, he had conflicted with it for neare upon two months ſpace, and fought of God deliverance from it by faſting and praier; and when his reſolutions were ſtill the ſame to accompliſh it, hee then tooke the incitation to proceed from God himſelfe, redoubled his courage, and heartilie praied for divine aſſiſtance to finiſh it. That hee had noe abettor, counſellor, or aſſiſtant in it, but onlie proceeded in it upon private diſcuſſion and deliberation with himſelfe alone (ſoe as his mother and ſiſters, who were at firſt impriſoned upon ſuſpicion, were afterwards upon his teſtimonie, and ther owne confeſſion, ſett free); and that hee undertooke

G ſoe

foe dangerous and difficult an enterprize with a sincere aime of publike good, is most probable ; because, when hee sheathed the knife in the duke's breast, just at the instant, "God," saied hee, "have mercy on thy soule !" which plainelie shewed hee had no private aimes of personall revenge against him, but had a greater care of Buckingham's soule than Buckingham himself had. Besides ; had his conscience accused him at the present, after the fact hee would not have neglected to have escaped, which his bitterest enemies confesse hee might have done, amidst the confusion that followed the blow, when everie man being busie about the duke, hee passed quietlie unmarked and unpursued out of the saied hall wheere hee slew Buckingham, into the kitchen of the saied house ; and after returning againe into the hall, hee averred first himself to have been the author of the duke's death, before anie other appeached him for it ; and had been ther flaine outright by some of the duke's followers, had not Sir Dudlie Carlton, baron of Imbercourt, and some others, hindred it. Mr. Felton himselfe alsoe suspecting, as it seems, some such sudden ende, had written the cause and ground of that his hazardous undertaking in a peice of paper, and fastened it to his hatband, that in case he had been instantlie flaine upon the place, it might have testified for him that hee onlie aimed at the publike good in that action. The writing was as followeth, consisting of two severall and divided peices, with his name subscribed to either of them :

"Let no man commend mee for doing it, but rather discommend themselves ; for if God had not taken away their harts for their sins, hee had not gone so long unpunished.

"JOHN FELTON."

"That man in my opinion is cowardlie and base, and deserveth neither the name of a gentleman nor souldier, that is unwilling to sacrifice his life for the honour of God, and the good of his king and countrie.

"JOHN FELTON."

And

And so stronglie was this perswasion fixed in his minde, that hee had removed the enemie of God, the king, and the commonwealth out of the way, as after his removal from Portsmouth (where he was imprisoned immediatelie upon his taking) to the Tower of London, and that divers divines had dealt with him about the fact, and had in some measure convinced him that hee had sinned in it, because of the apostle Paul's rule, that wee must not doe evill that good may come of it; "I confesse," saied hee, "I did sinne in killing the duke, and I am sorrie that I killed a most wicked impenitent man soe suddenie; but I doubt not but that great good shall result to church and commonwealth by it; and I assure myselfe that God hath pardoned this and all my other sinnes, in and through the merits and blood of Jesus Christ my Saviour." The news being carried to the king the same morning, I have heard it certainlie reported, that, striking his breast with his hand, "Who (saied he) can prevent a stroake from heaven?" in which speech, whether he alluded to God's decree, or to his secret and just judgments, I cannot tell*. Certainlie the duke of Buckingham had highlie provoked God, by his extream lust, ambition, pride, gluttonie, and other sinns; not contenting himselfe with anie measure of honour, till he had outstripped all the antient nobilitie and peeres of England by a dukedome, although his condition had been verie poor and meane but a few yeares before. He was the likest to Henrie Lorainer, duke of Guize, in the most of the later passages of his life and death, that possiblie could be; onlie in this they differed, that Guize was a prince borne, but Buckingham was but a younger sonne of an ordinary familie of gentrie, of which the coat-armour was soe meane, as either in this age or of late yeares, without any ground,

* Lord Clarendon says, he was at prayers when the account was brought to him; that he shewed not the least emotion till the service was over, but then retired to his chamber, and broke out into strong expressions of grief. *Edir.*

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right, or authoritie that I could ever see, they deserted ther owne coat-armour, and bare the arms of Weylond, a Suffolke family, being, Argent, on a Croffe G. 5 Escalops Or. Some wit, to infamouze the rare confidence of Mr. Felton in that he fledd not after the work was finished, framed the truth of it out of his verie name, in this following anagram;

John Felton.
No'h ! flie not.

I will in this place a little anticipate the time, and end his storie. Being removed from Portsmouth, in September, to the Tower of London, and well lodged and used, having the diet accustomed to prisoners in that place allowed him; he was at one time there threatened by Sir Edward Sackville, earle of Dorset, that he should be forced upon the racke to confesse who were privie with him and consenting to the duke's death. "I have," saied he, "alreadie tolde the truth in that point upon my salvation; and "if I bee further questioned by torture, I will accuse you, and you "onlie, my lord of Dorset, to be of conspiracie with mee." At last he was brought to his own triall at the King's-bench barre in Westminster-hall on Thursday the 27th day of November in the morning, and the knife, all defiled and besmeared with blood, as it came out of the duke's breast, was laied before him in open court. He instantly acknowledged himselfe to be the author, and soe received the sentence of condemnation. The next day he received the sacrament of the Lordes Supper in the forenoon with great desire and devotion; and the day following, Nov. 29, Saturday, he was hanged at Tyburne in the morning, where he made a verie pious and Christian end; still affirming to the last that he had never flaine the duke, but that he assured himselfe therebie to save church and state from imminent and unavoidable ruine. His familie was doubtless more noble and ancient than
the

the duke of Buckingham's, and his end much bleffeder than the duke's, whoe was afterwarde interred as obscurlie at Westminster as Felton suffered ignominiouslie; having this miserie even after death, to be more prodigiouſlie flattered in his epitaph in Westminster church, then he had been by all his ſycophants in his life-time. I have heard Sir Robert Cotton affirme, that perſons of that kinde, of which moſt were young indiscreete gentlemen, had ſoe prevailing a power with him, as, contrarie often to thoſe ſafe counſils he had received from wiſe men of great experience, and ſolemn reſolves to put them in practice, he was preſentlie tranſverſed and over-ruled by his flatterers to fall upon new and dangerous reſolves, which at laſt imbarcked him into the general hatred of moſt men. What his religion was, I am not able to averre; yet it was obſerved in parliament, that he procured himſelfe to be elected chancellour of the univerſitie of Cambridge by the Arminian partie, or the enemies of God's grace and providence, which till of late yeares have called themſelves Anabaptiſts, being the followers of Michael Servetus, Lælius Socinus, and Sebaſtian Caſtellio, and have been ſo named and written againſt by the orthodox Proteſtant partie for neare foure-score yeares laſt paſt; and were firſt called Arminians after the death of James Arminius, profeſſor of divinitie in Leyden in Holland, about thirtie yeares paſt, who ſtole much of that he wrote out of his great maſter Sebaſtian Caſtellio, or out of the worke of Robert Bellarmine, and other Jeſuits. For his private practice, the duke's devotion was very ſmall; ſo as at the ſacrament of baptiſme, when he was a witneſs with ſome comelie and beautiful women, he hath been obſerved to winke and ſmile on them, when the miniſter came to that paſſage to demand if they forſoke the carnal deſires of the fleſh, ſoe as they would not follow or be led by them. It was reported the duke had ſome prediction or fore-warning given him to beware of this month of Auguſt as fatal to him; of the truth of which I ſay nothing: but this is moſt certaine,

certaine, that there was made a chronagram out of his name some months or weekes at least before his death, which contained this present yeare, 1628, verie exactly, and two distichs made upon it, imprecating the same yeare might be his last, which are not unworthie to be inserted, being as followeth :

^{1 5 500. 5. 10 5.100 1 1000.1}
GeorgIVs DVX BVCKInghaMIæ MDCXVVVIII.

Læto jam sæclo tandem sol pertulit annum;

Noni non videat quæsumus Alme diem.

Thy numerous name with this yeare doth agree,
But twentie-nine heavens grant thou ne'er may'st see!

The sense of both the distichs are the same, but the author was a better English poet then a Latine. One William Harreife, of Lincoln's Inne, esq; sonne and heire apparent of Sir William Harreife, an Essex knight, was saied to be the author of them, and of this hexastich following, of a like imprecatorie nature as the former, which, being read backwards, seemes to be a praier for the duke's prosperity, and was doubtless made in imitation of those verses which that learned poetical Scot, Mr. George Buchanan, made touching a pope of his time, which, being vulgarlie known, I omit to mention :

Surripiant vada te letbes, nec vivida virtus

Insita victuris sit tua carminibus.

Eripiant precor o curis, te tempora tollant

Turbida, nec fugiat hoc caput exitium.

Convaleas, bone dux, tribuit cui nomina regis

Gratia non virtus, fors vaga non bona mens.

Mr.

Mr. Harreife hath slipped in his poetrie here more than in the former Latine distich, were he the author of both. It seemes he was so intent upon the sense, as he did not exactlie observe his quantities; and I choose rather to transcribe them as I received them, then to add mine own amendments.

XXVI.

SIR ROBERT COTTON ACCUSED OF HAVING WRITTEN A BOOK OF
A DANGEROUS TENDENCY, AND IMPRISONED.

1631, May. Amongst other books he [Richard James*] lent out, one Mr. St. John, of Lincolnes Inn, a young studious gentleman, borrowed of him, for money, a dangerous pamphlet that was in a written hand, by which a course was laid down, how the kings of England might oppress the liberties of their subjects, and for ever enslave them and their posterities. Mr. St. John shewed the book to the earl of Bedford, or a copy of it; and so it passed from hand to hand, in the year 1629, till at last it was lent to Sir Robert Cotton himself, who set a young fellow he then kept in his house to transcribe it; which plainly proves, that Sir Robert knew not himself that the written tract itself had originally come

* Fellow of Corpus Christi College, in Oxford, born at Newport in the Isle of Wight, and author of several sermons, both in Latin and English. He died at the house of Sir Thomas Cotton, bart. in the beginning of December 1636. Sir Symonds D'Ewes gives a very severe character of him; "a red-bearded high-coloured fellow, a master of arts, who had sometimes resided in Oxford, and had afterwards travailed; an atheistical profane scholar, but otherwise wittie and moderately learned;" and he adds, that "he had so screwed himself into the good opinion of Sir Robert Cotton, that whereas at first he had only permitted him the use of some of his bookes; at last, some two or three yeares before his death, he bestowed the custodie of his whole library on him. And hee being a needy sharking companion, and very expensive, like olde Sir Ralph Starkie when he lived, let out, or lent out, Sir Robert Cotton's most precious manuscripts for monie, to any that would bee his customers; which," says Sir Symonds, "I once made knowne to Sir Robert Cotton, before the said James's face." See the "History of Hinckley," p. 123—126.

out of his own library. This untrusty fellow, imitating, it seems, the said James, took one copy secretly for himself, when he wrote another for Sir Robert; and out of his own transcript fold away several copies, till at last one of them came into Wentworth's hands of the North*, now lord deputy of Ireland. He acquainted the lords and others of the privy-council with it. They sent for the said young fellow, and examining him where he had the written tract, he confessed Sir Robert Cotton delivered it to him. Whereupon, in the beginning of November, in the same year 1629, Sir Robert was examined, and so divers others, one after the other, as it had been delivered from hand to hand, till at last Mr. St. John himself was appeached, and, being conceived to have been the author of the book, was committed close prisoner to the Tower, being in danger to have been questioned for his life about it. Upon his examination upon oath, he made a clear, full, and punctual declaration, that he had received the same manuscript pamphlet † of that wretched mercenary fellow James, who by this means proved the wretched instrument of shortening the life of Sir Robert Cotton; for he was presently thereupon sued in the Star-chamber, his library locked up from his use, and two or more of the guard set to watch his house continually. When I went several times to visit and comfort him, in the year 1630, he would tell me, "they had broken his heart, that had locked up his library from him." I easily

* At the period here spoken of, the great champion in the House of Commons for the liberties of the people. It is singular enough, that, shortly after he was beheaded, this very tract, having lain in his study from the year 1629, was turned against himself, he being charged as the author of it, in a treatise intituled, "Strafford's Plot discovered, and the Parliament vindicated in their Justice executed upon him, by the late Discovery of certain Propositions delivered to his Majesty by the Earl of Strafford, a little before his Trial, with this Inscription, "*Propositions for the bridling of Parliaments, &c.*"

† This very curious pamphlet may be found in Rushworth's COLL. vol. I. Appendix, p. 12.

guessed

guessed the reason, because his honour and esteem were much impaired by this fatal accident; and his house, that was formerly frequented by great and honourable personages, as well as by learned men of all sorts, remained now upon the matter desolate and empty. I understood, from himself and others, that Dr. Neale and Dr. Laud, two prelates that had been stigmatized in the first session of parliament in 1628, were his sore enemies. He was so outworne within a few months, with anguish and grief, as his face, which had been formerly ruddy and well-coloured (such as the picture I have of him shews) was wholly changed into a grim blackish paleness, near to the resemblance and hue of a dead visage.

When I afterwards read, in the great and most elegant Latine Historie of Mons. James de Thou, of some learned men who deceased with greif after their libraries had been pillaged and spoiled by the violence of war; it made me call to my sad remembrance the loss the commonwealth had in our judicious Cotton; and it might well induce me often to pray, that if by tyranny or injustice my library should be wrested from me, I might account it but a creature comfort, and so submit to God's will in it with patience and humility.

I heard it certainly affirmed that the young fellow whom Sir Robert kept in his house, and had employed to transcribe the said written tractate, was his bastard; which shews God's admirable justice, to cause the spurious issue of his fatal lust to prove the instrument of his final ruin. I, at one time, advised him to look into himself, and seriously to consider why God had sent his chastisement upon him; which, it is possible, he did; for I heard from Mr. Richard Houlesworth, a great and learned divine that was with him in his last sickness, a little before he died, that he was exceeding penitent, and was much confirmed in the faithful expectation of

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a better

a better life*. He left Sir Thomas Cotton, his son and heir, wholly addicted to the tenacious encreasing of his worldly wealth, and

* It may be necessary, in order to elucidate this matter still farther, to take notice, that one of the articles in the Attorney General's information, against Sir Robert Cotton, was, that the discourse or project was framed and contrived within five or six months past here in England; but Sir David Foulis testified upon oath, being thereunto required, that it was contrived at Florence, seventeen years before, by Sir Robert Dudley, son of the famous Robert Dudley earl of Leicester, by the lady Douglas Sheffield, widow of John lord Sheffield; who, at the time of his birth, in 1573, and for some years after, was considered as the earl's lawful son, though he was carefully concealed, as well to prevent the queen's knowledge of the earl's engagement with his mother, as to hide it from the countess dowager of Essex, to whom Leicester was then contracted, if not married. But when this son was about five years of age, his father married the countess openly, and thereupon Robert was no longer treated as his lawful child. The earl died while his son was at Oxford, in 1588; and at his leaving the university, he was deservedly looked upon as one of the most accomplished men in England, his parts being not only equal, but superior to those of any of his family. In 1594, he fitted out a small squadron at his own expence, and went on an expedition to the West Indies, where he sunk and took nine Spanish ships, and performed much more than could have been expected. An account of this voyage is published by Hakluyt, Voyages, vol. III. p. 574, to whom Mr. Dudley gave it. In 1595, he was knighted by the earl of Essex, for his gallant behaviour at the siege of Cadiz. In the beginning of king James reign, having some years before married Alice, daughter to Sir Thomas Leigh, and gained by this marriage some powerful friends, he endeavoured to prove the legitimacy of his birth, which no doubt would have been authenticated, had not all proceedings been stopped, and the examinations locked up, by the influence of the countess dowager of Leicester. Upon this, Sir Robert in disgust left the kingdom; and as he inherited some of the vices, as well as most of the great qualities of his ancestors*, he took with him, disguised as a page (his wife being living), a young lady of distinguished beauty, the daughter of Sir Robert Southwell, of Norfolk. This lady, by the pope's dispensation, he afterwards married, and in every other respect her conduct was irreproachable. She lived in honour and esteem, and died truly lamented by her husband, by whom she left a numerous issue, and who erected a noble tomb to her memory, in the church of St. Pancrace, in Florence†. His other wife Alice, and four daughters, remained in England. Though he had a licence to travel for three years, yet, under a pretence of his assuming in foreign countries the title of earl of Warwick, he was in a short time commanded to return home; and, on his refusing to obey, his whole estate was seized during his life, by the

* His grandfather was the Great duke of Northumberland, beheaded in 1553, and his great grandfather was king Henry VIIIth's favourite, Edmund Dudley, beheaded in 1510.

† So his son informed Anthony Wood.

and altogether unworthy to be master of so inestimable a library as his father left.

crown. A few years after, his magnificent castle of Kenelworth, with the manors adjoining, was purchased by Henry prince of Wales, for 14,500*l.* of which, though much less than its value, but 3000*l.* was ever paid, and that to a merchant, who soon after failed. Sir Robert was so well received at Florence, that he resided there for the remainder of his life, though, to ingratiate himself with king James, and to facilitate his return, he drew up the scheme above-mentioned. But though he failed in this, foreign princes saw and rewarded his merits. The arch-duchess Magdalen of Austria, then regent of Tuscany, made him her great chamberlain. In 1620, her brother, the emperor Ferdinand II. at her desire, gave him that rank to which he was entitled, by creating him a duke of the Holy Roman Empire, upon which he assumed his grandfather's title of Northumberland, and in 1630, he was enrolled by pope Urban VIII. amongst the Roman nobility. Under the reign of the grand duke Ferdinand II. he became still more famous by his useful projects for improving shipping, manufactures, and commerce, and particularly by his schemes for draining the great morasses between Pisa and the sea, for building a mole at Leghorn, making it a free port, and settling an English factory there; for which great services the Grand Duke gave him a pension of 2000 sequins *per annum*. In short, by his practical skill in philosophy, chemistry, physic, navigation, architecture, and the mathematics, his exile was a public benefit to Italy, a public loss to England. But with a prince who could sacrifice a Raleigh, how could a Dudley find esteem! At length, after building a noble palace at Florence, this duke died at his castle of Carbello, which the Grand Duke had given him for a country seat, in 1649, aged 66. His wife Alice was afterwards created by king Charles I. duchess Dudley, Sir Robert's legitimacy being acknowledged in her potent. She lived till 1668, and was as distinguished for her charities, as her husband was for his learning and abilities.

Sir Robert Dudley's principal work, which is now very scarce, is intituled "Dell Arcano del Mare di Roberto Dudleo, Duca di Nortumbria, e Conte Warwick, con mult. fig. Fioren. 1646—47," 3 tomes folio. It abounds with schemes, plans, useful projects, &c. A copy of it was sold, among Dr. Campbell's books, a few years ago; and another remains in the Bodleian library. The little tractate that occasioned this detail, though Wood supposes it to have remained a manuscript*, was published by Rushworth†, and though neither king James I. nor king Charles I. nor their ministers made use of it, yet it was turned to their prejudice, as has been already mentioned in p. 48. See Gent. Mag. 1767, pp. 336. 402.

* Ath. Oxon. vol. II. col. 128.

† See above, p. 48.

XXVII.

SIR SIMONDS D'EWES, DURING HIS RESIDENCE AT ISLINGTON,
MADE LARGE EXTRACTS FROM DOMESDAY-BOOK.

1631. Oct. 7. We came safe to Islington, where we found all that wee had left well and safe. Oct. 12. I began my search in that august and rare recorde called DOMESDEI in the tallie-office of the Exchequer, which I had continued till I had extracted a large volume out of it of all the shires excepting Norfolk onlie and part of Suffolke, of which I gathered a great part out of an exact transcript. I went each morning to the same tallie-office from my house at Islington, as I had often done in October foregoing, to view and search in the verie autograph itselfe of DOMESDEI afore said.

XXVIII.

LETTER FROM SIR SIMONDS D'EWES TO THE SON OF THUANUS,
RELATING TO HIS HISTORY.

Tuesday, July 9, 1633, I dined at Cambridge, and went the same night to Barkway, and the next day to London, whither the business of the administration of my father's estate called me. During my stay there at this time, amongst other books I bought the whole Latine historie in folio of James Augustus de Thou, a Frenchman, which I caused to be bound up in five volumes. I am of opinion it is the rarest humane worke the Christian world now enjoys, being replenished with invaluable truth, and penned in a most loftie and elegant stile.
I have

I have read it all over with admiration and delight, and do lament that some parte of it is yet suppressed, as too full of truth and plainness for this corrupt age to endure; and did therefore latelie write to his son at Paris for the publishing it, as also to have a picture of the same Thuanus copied out; which latter request I obtained, though the same picture be not yet * come to my handes; the copie of which letter I have heere inserted, though I wrote it above foure yeares after.

“Vir clarissime,

Ne mireris ab ignoto te compellari, cum ex illo incomparabili historico Jacobo Augusto Thuano oriundus sis, cujus memoria posteritati omni jam erit sacra; ut ipsius sobolem, nepotes, pronepotes, abnepotes, summâ cum veneratione suscipiat. Alios inter innumeros qui historicum Thuani opus raro judicio candore & eloquio eliminatum recoluerunt, summum sanè mihi ipsi deberi locum faciliè contenderem, nisi quod plus admiratione rapior quam diligentia profeci. Nec me parum angit sacras istius operis reliquias publico etiamnum subduci. Meliora sanè de hoc tibi ipsi seculo pollicitus est vir ille magnus, dum de propria, in libro suo sexto, vitâ sic ludit,

Causa perorata est; suffragia libera de me

Posteritas, præsens nam vetat hora, feret.

Et tamen nec alios de vitâ suâ libros ab A° MDCI. ad annum usque MDCXVII. quo inter vivos esse desiit; neque de universali historiâ suâ, ultra annum MDCVII. aliquid impræsentiarum typis vulgatum, etsi a bonis omnibus desideratum, vidimus. Ego sanè ipse novam de rebus Britannicis ex archivis ipsis ultra decennium jam elapsam molitus sum instaurationem. Mallem tamen ut reliqua Thuaniana lucem aspicerent, quàm ut ultimam propriis molitionibus manum apponerem. Et si temporum iniquitas hoc non feret, sis, vir clarissime, exoratus, ut meis

* I received the same picture verie safelie in the year 1639.

impensis apographum mihi exscribatur ex incomparabilis illius viri autographo. Curam rei aget charissimus ut unicus meus frater, qui jam Parisiis per aliquod spatium hæsurus sit. Cavendum tamen ne ab indocto opus peragatur librario, et ut ad invicem postea ectypum cum archetypo examinetur. Sit postremo D. tua exorata, ut copiam dicto fratri nostro faciat picturæ elegantioris ejusdem Thuani postquam canitie decorus fuit, ut inde mihi exemplar depingatur, cum insignibus sive decoris familiæ tuæ ibidem figendis, propediem mihi in Angliam transmittendum. Vale, vir clarissime, et me semper fruiere."

8-~~*~~ It was dated at Stow-hall, my mansion-house in Suffolk, Dec. 26, 1637. And whereas in this letter I also requested, if the remainder of M. de Thou's workes, either of the historie of his owne life, or touching his public historie, might not be published, yet that I might have a private copie transcribed of it, I could not obtaine that neither; although I no way believed the answere that was given, "that all he had written was published in the last edition, which I had;" but I rather suspected they feared I should make it publike, and so durst not yeild to my desire therein.

XXIX.

DESCRIPTION OF ARCHBISHOP LAUD'S PERSON.

Nov. ... 1633.

An heavie losse alsoe had our English church by the decease of Dr. George Abbot, archbishop of Canterburie, on the [fifth] day of [August] last past. Dr. William Laud, bishop of London, a little low redd-faced man, of meane parentage, succeeded him. I shall need to say no more of him heere, because his owne speech, made in the starre-chamber, June 14, Wednesday,

day, 1637, at the censure of some godlie men, being since printed, shewes sufficientlie his allowance and practice of the adoring or bowing to and towards the altar, with other tenets, which made me even tremble when I read it.

XXX.

SIR SIMONDS D'EWE'S CHARACTER OF PRINNE, WHOM HE VISITS
IN HIS DISTRESS.

May 8, 1634. I departed from Stowhall towards London, and lay at Malden in Essex that night, and the next day in the afternoon came safe thither. As soon as I lighted I heard a particular newes, which much enfolded my heart, touching William Prinne, esquire, that had been an utter barrister of Lincolnes Inne, and a graduate in the universitie of Oxforde, who had lost one eare already in the pillorie, or a parte of it, and was to lose a parte of the other to-morrow. He was a most learned religious gentleman, had written manie acute, solid, and elaborate treatises, not only against the blasphemous Anabaptists in the defence of God's grace and providence, but against the vices of the clergie and the abuses of the times. He had been censured in the Starre-chamber a few months before, for some passages in a booke hee wrote against stage-plaies, called *Histrion-mastix*, as if he had in them let flippe some wordes tending to the queene's dishonour, because hee spoke against the unlawfulness of men wearing women's apparell, and women men's. Notwithstanding this censure, which most men were affrighted at, to see that neither his academicall nor barrister's gowne could free him from the infamous losse of his eares, yet all good men generallie conceived it would have been remitted; and manie reported it was, till the
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fad and fatall execution of it this Midsummer terme. I went to visit him a while after in the Fleet, and to comforte him; and found in him the rare effects of an upright heart and a good conscience, by his serenitie of spirit and chearefull patience.

XXXI.

NEW ENGLAND AND ITS INHABITANTS DESCRIBED.

New England is the Easterne coast of the North parte of America upon the South West adjoining to Virginea, and parte of that continent, large, and capable of innumerable people. It is in the same height with the North of Spaine, and South part of France, and the temper not much unlike; as pleasant and fertile as either, if managed by industrious handes. It was at first discovered to our nation by the meere providence of God; for a shippe in the year 1620, being bound with some English for Virginea, and being cutt shorte for want of winde and by hardnes of the winter, weere forced for shelter to putt in ther, without anie thought or imagination of settling a plantacion ther. They or some of them at ther returne discovered soe much of the cuntrie, as some Westerne marchants, and afterwarde some Londoners, sent over some small colonies to settle and inhabit ther; yet these cheifely then aimed at trade and gaine, till in the year 1630, in the spring, John Winthrop, esquire, a Suffolke man, and manie other godlie and well-disposed Christians, with the maine of their estates, and manie of them with ther entire families, to avoid the burthens and snares weere heere laied for their consciences, departed thither; where they having in the first place taken care for the honour and service of God, and next for ther owne safetie and subsistence, have beyond the
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hopes of their freinds, and to the astonishment of their enemies; raised such fortes, built so manie townes, brought into culture soe much ground, and soe disperfed and enriched themselves, as all men may see, whom malice blindeth not, nor impietie transverfeth, that the verie finger of God hath hitherto gone with them, and guided them. I cannot denie but that I thinke they goe a little too farre on the right hande, and might some of them be too scrupulous when they lived heere, and that ther are crept in amongst them some that hold strange and dangerous opinions; but this I am confident, they doe most of them in the maine aime sinceerlie at God's glorie, and to reduce the publike service of God to that power and puritie which it enjoied in the primitive times. Vices and finnes are so severelie punished amongst them, and the godlie soe countenanced and advanced, as in that respect it seemes to be a true type of heaven itselke; whereas in other partes of the worlde, where the Protestant religion is in shew professed, the most honest and pious men are, for the most part, maligned, scoffed, and disgraced. Great is the honour alsoe the king has acquired, by this extent of his name and empire into America itselke; and yet such is the devilish and unparalleled malice of some against them, as they would neither suffer them to live quietlie heere, nor yet to enjoy a voluntarie exilement abroad; but, exceeding the malice of the Papists themselves, discover plainlie, that nothing but the blood and destruction of these innocent men and women can satisfie them; for, from the year 1630 to the present year 1638, when in the spring-time divers thousands have each yeare prepared themselves for ther passage into New England, solde ther estates, shipped ther goods, and weer even readie to put to sea; such secret wayes and meanes have been used, as they have been staied for a time, and often been in danger of being prevented of ther journie, to ther utter undoing; but God, that protecteth his,

hath still by one meanes or other disappointed the malicious and merciles plots and designs of their enemies, and opened them a seasonable libertie of departure, and a safe passage thither: nay great benefactors are their enemies to them, in urging their ecclesiastical censures against tender consciences more then ever, for by this they have driven manye thousands over to them, who else had not now been ther; as alsoe in making the passage soe difficult, because by that meanes none almost will hazard the putting of ther estates and fortunes to bee in possibilitie of being undone if they should be staied, but such onlie as goe for conscience sake; so as ther numbers ther doe now amount to some fiftie thousand, and most of them trulie pious; and everie parish supplied with such able painfull preaching ministers, as noe place under heaven enjoies the like. Verie carefull they are alsoe to preserve amongst themselves the unitie of doctrine, having banished divers *famalists** and other schismatiques out of ther church, of which some finding no harbour ther, returned backe into England. Ther enemies alsoe heere have at severall times given out reportes, that a bishop and a governour should be sent amongst them, to force upon them the yooke of our ceremonies and intermixtures, soe to deterre others from going. And indeed at this time the same report was more likely to be fulfilled, then ever before or since; for one Sir Ferdinando George† was nominated for governor, and there was consultation had to send him thither with 1000 souldiers. A shipp was now in building, and neare finished, to transporte him by sea; and much feare ther was amongst the godlie, least that infant commonwealth and church should have been ruined by him; when God, that had carried so many weak and crazy shippes safe thither, soe

* Sic. Q. familists, i. e. the disciples of Henry Nicholas, the founder of the sect called the *Family of Love*. EDIT.

† Q. Gorges. EDIT.

provided

provided it, that this strong new-built shipp, in the verie launching, fell all in peices, noe man knew how, this spring ensuing, and soe preserved his deare children ther at this present from that fatall danger, nor hath since suffered them as yet to come under the like feare. Happie it weere ther enemies would remember wise Gamaliel's councill at last, and no longer fight against God himselfe; or what would have become of thirtie or fortie thousand of those pious Christians now in New England, whose tender consciences stumbled at the old ceremonies which were practised amongst us before, if they should now see the fatall burthens which weere added to them since this yeare 1634! Ther ecclesiastical prisons could not have held a thirde parte of them. Never certainlie was ther anie new plantacion at soe remote a distance soe farre advanced in soe few yeares, by private men, against soe continual and soe strong opposition; and my constant praier and hope is, that God will perpetuate a glorious church there to the worldes end, which his owne right hand hath soe wonderfully planted, and that he will lead them into all truth, and not suffer them to erre or dissent in the least particulars.

XXXII.*

THE PRINCE'S JOURNEY INTO SPAIN.

Ther happened on Monday the 17th day of this moneth [of February 1622-3] so strange an accident as after-ages will scarce believe it. For Charles Prince of Wales begann his journie from London into Spaine on Monday the 17th day of February, with

* This article should have been inserted in p. 29, between N^o XVII. and N^o XVIII. It was communicated too late to come in the proper order.

the beloved marquess of Buckingham, Sir Francis Cottington *, and Mr. Endimion Porter onlie in his companie, who besides the king himselfe weere the alone men acquainted with the prince's resolution. Ther going was so secretlie carried, as none I believe knew of it in England till they were in France; through which kingdom they passed by post-horse into Spaine. The journie was thought soe dangerous, being above 1100 English miles by land, besides the crossing of the seas between Dover and Callies, as all men were generallie enfadded at the adventure, often wishing it had been better advised upon: although all knew the Spaniardes durst doe the prince noe harme soe long as his roiall sifter and her illustrious offspring survived. Soon after followed the lorde Hayes earle of Carlile, and passed into France, to excuse to that king the prince's sudden and secrett passing through his kingdome witnout giving him a visitt. All men now tooke it for granted that the prince's marriage with the Infanta Maria, the king of Spaine's sifter, was concluded on, and that hee went over onlie to consummate it; noe man imagining that he would take upp such a resolution upon uncertainties, especiallie occasioning soe vast an unnecessarie expence, at a time when the king's wants pressed him much. But God, whose decree bindes princes as well as peafants, had otherwise disposed; soe as our roiall sutour arriving at Madrid in Spaine on Friday the $\frac{7}{17}$ of March, about three weekes after his departure from London, and taking shipp for his return into England on the $\frac{18}{28}$ of September then next ensuing, staid in Spaine about seven moneths: in all which time he seldom saw or spake with the Spanish prin-

* Mr. Le Neve shewed the Society of Antiquaries, 1721, a copy of a release from the prince to Sir Francis Cottington for 50027 $\frac{1}{2}$ the expences of his journey into Spain.

A brieve relation of this journey, by Sir Richard Wynne of Gwydir, bart. one of the gentlemen of the privie chamber to the prince, afterwards treasurer to his queen, was printed at the end of Hearne's *Historia Ric. II.* Oxf. 1729, p. 299.

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ceffe, nor could ever receive a faire and sincere deniall from her brother, although her marriage had been absolutelie offe by her father's last will and testament, hee bequeathing her to Ferdinand, sonne and heire of Ferdinand the Second the emperour of Germanie, who afterwarde did accordinglie espouse her.

XXXIII*.

THE MISCHIEFS OCCASIONED BY GEORGE VILLARS, DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.

The greatest part of this December [1627] alsoe I spent verie studiouse in searching out severall antiquities of the ancient Brittons, ther originall, manners, and religion. But my dailie and continuall greife for the miseries and desolacions of true religion in Germanie, France, and Denmarke, made my soul soe sadd and cogitabundous, as it especiallie interrupted my very studies this moneth. In Bohemia, where for about the space of 300 yeares the Gospell had been moore or lesse professed, the bloudie emperour Ferdinand the Second commanded all men to embrace and practice the popish superstitions, idolatries, and errors, banishing in June last past all such as refused who were of the nobilitie and gentry. Albert Wallenstein, duke of Friedland, in the meane, pursuing the begunne warre against the king of Denmark, made him everie where flie before him, and to burne upp and spoile his owne dominion, and by the end of this December had made an absolute conquest of all Holsatia and Jutland, being the greatest parte of the Danish kingdome. Had hee been assisted from England with those considerable forces which George Villars, duke of Buckingham, carried to the island of Ree, neare Rochel, this sum-

* This article should have followed N^o XXIV. in p. 38.

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mer, hee might in humane reason have overthrowen the lord of Freedland, or at least have preserved his kingdom of Denmark from ravage and spoile. By this meanes alsoe soe great a number of the gentrie of England had been preserved from butcherie, or at least died more honourable; and that impregnable towne of Rochel might have continued to this day a place of retreat and safetie to the French Protestants. That the king of Great Britain intended princelie and roiallie in that expedition to deliver the French church from apparent ruine I make no question; but that the want of accomplishing his lust with some French ladie, and other by ends of private revenge, drew on the duke of Buckingham to undertake that vciage, is too apparent, as the same motives had a little before induced him upon satisfaction of his lascivious desires to assist the duke of Momorancie with certain shippes against the poore Rochellers, in which alsoe his majestie of Great Britain was most innocent, and never imagined or intended that his brother of France should have turned that aid and assistance of his against the professors of the Gospell, but against the bloudy and tyrannous Spaniard. The duke unmoored about the beginning of August at the isle of Ree with a brave fleete, and divers thousands of land forces, where, by the duke's want of skill and valour, a great parte of the armie had been routed upon their first landing, had not Sir John Boroughs, knt. an old souldier, and a brave gentleman, by his skill and assistance repulsed the French horse that came down upon them. For the duke having at first leapt on shore amongst the forwardedst assoon as he had notice of the neare approaching of the French, gott into a boate, and ther stood farre enough offe from danger, with his sworde drawn in a ridiculous manner, and encouraged his souldiers to fight. The island of Rees had nothing of strength in it except two castles, so as the duke being master of the felde, was consequently master of the island, and might also within a moneth or two have taken the

I

castles,

castles, had he followed the grave and judicious advice of the faied Sir John Boroughs. But he being proud and selfe-opiniated, tooke his owne way, and having spent the rest of the summer in a fruitless siege of the bigger of the castles, and wasted a world of treasure, was compelled at last (by reason of divers French forces, foote and horse, which, notwithstanding the Brittish navie, were gotten into the island), to retreat to his shippes in such a disorderlie and undisciplined a way and manner, as the French forces settling upon the reere, slew and tooke prisoners about 3000, and manye of them leaders, captaines, and gentlemen of good families; so as one way, in the landing, siege, and retreat, ther weere lost at least 6000 men, which fatall blow and dishonour happened to the English nation on the day of last past *. The valiant Sir John Boroughs was before slaine during the seige (but whether by the duke's secret procurement or not I am not able to affirm), or else hee would doubtless have prevented this laste slaughter by his wisedome, experience, and foresight. The duke himself gott safe into his fleete long before the danger, and it was an even hazard that the French had not likewise overslipped the advantage given them. The duke had forces sufficient to have fought with his enemies upon even termes, which they themselves knowing, had no intent or meaning to hazard a battle, foe as if hee had had anie the leaste skill or consideration, he might have brought offe his men without the losse of one of them. During his stay in the isle alsoe he had sent for such abundance of corne, bread, and other provision from Rochel, as disfurnished them so farre, that noe supplies thereof being sent them out of England as they expected, it was the occasion afterwards of the king of France taking the towne, the extremitie of famine causing them to yeild it upp to his mercie, foe as the king of Great Britain, contrarie to his owne sinceere and reall intent to have succoured the French Pro-

* Nov. 9, 1626.

testants and the towne of Rochel, was the maine cause through the duke of Buckingham's miscarriage, if not through his treacherie, of ruining them. These considerations drew some to suspect and feare that the duke never intended good by this journie from the beginning, but carried those forces to a premeditated ruine. I know the man had soe fatall a share in the sinns of his lust, as it was impossible for anie religion to setle at his heart, soe as it is most likelie hee had litle regard to the maintenance of that. I beleeeve also the French weere at this time mortallie hated by him; but I cannot beleive that he intended to ruine the forces he carried with him, although hee did dissuade some of his neare freinds from going with him, but had strong hopes to have achieved such victories, and to have done soe much good service, as to have again ingratiated himself with the nobilitie and gentrie of England. This journie then proving soe fatall and succeffeles, and that by reason of suche grosse precipitation and miscarriage as were palpable to the meanest apprehensions, augmented the mislike of all men soe extreamelie against him, as his coming safe home occasioned almost as much sorrow as the slaughter and perishing of all the rest. The French king had good intelligence of the wants of Rochel, and instantlie beseiged it towards the later end of this summer, with a mightie armie, and soe blocked upp the mightie chanell before it, by the sinking of shippes and other provisions hee made, that when afterwards the king of Great Britain sent his roiall navie to releive the towne, it proved ineffectuall. All these fatall accidents happening in some few moneths foregoing (with other lesser ones I passe over in silence), gave occasion to all men that trulie loved God's honour and gospel, to partake of our greife and sadnes amidst the Christmas cheere. The greatest parte of this month I spent in studying for the Conqueror's raigne, whom I usuallie call William the First.

XXXIV.

OBSERVATIONS ON AIDS TO BE LEVIED BY THE KING OF
ENGLAND ; ON OCCASION OF THE SHIP MONEY.

There are onlie three cafes in which, by the ancient law of England, the kings of that realme may require aid of ther subjects without public consent of the kingdome. 1. In case the soveraigne be taken prisoner, to redeeme him. 2. For the knighting of his eldest sonne. 3. For the marriage of his eldest daughter once onlie. But yet these aides are not, like this shipp-monie, without bounds or limitts, to be levied of all men, and in what proportion the king shall please ; for they can only be levied of knights fees, and of such as hold ther lands by that tenure ; and the uttermost that can be required is but forty shillings upon each knight's fee. It is true, besides these three aids, which could onlie bee exacted of the freemen of this kingdome, ther weere also tallages, which the king might levy upon all his tenants in ancient demesne, as other lords of manours might tallagize their villaines and customarie tenants. But the other three aides remaine onlie at this day, the roial tallages being for ever abolished by act of parliament.

LETTERS TO AND FROM SIR SIMONDS D'EWES.

I.

TO MY WORTHY BROTHER SIR SYMMONDS D'EWES, KNIGHT, BE
THESE PRESENT.

MY GOOD BROTHER,

Busbridge,
August 19, 1628.

The manifest testimonies of your love testified by your former and frequent writing, as they are the pledge of your noble disposition, so must they increase my debte in the slacknes and remissnes thereof. I lately received both our lineall and paternall pedigrees industriously collected by you, which I have carefully laid up as a relique for posteritye. Your late visitacyon we took very kindly; and were it more usual I should say the better a welcome, althoughe I love not to beg it: my good sifter shall be as welcome as yourself; and although my occasions will not favour our defyred journey to Stowe this summer, yet I hope we shall shortlye meete either at London or Busbridge, where both you and your sweet ladye shall be lovingly welcommed by your ever trulye well wishing brother,

WILLIAM ELYOTT.

II.

TO MY WORTHY BROTHER SIR SYMMONDS D'EWES, KNIGHT, BE
THESE PRESENT.

GOOD BROTHER,

Busbridge,
Dec. 15, 1628.

I know you to be such a favourer of antiquities, as that I shall not be troublesome unto you in desiring your remembrance of that inscription which I spake unto you of concerning my father,
with

with a touch of myself and my matches in the close ; and if you have any acquaintance with a poett that might comprehend in fowre English verses, or fixe at the most, the substance of this following, besydes the inscription, viz. that he spent part of his younger time in Drake's great voyage East and West over the world, and his elder time in the place of a justice of the peace in his countrie, and being ascended, despyseth these sublunary vanities. These at your fittest occasion ; desiring my boldness may herein be excused, wishing your good company and my sister's, together with my wife's and my best remembrance unto you both, and from my wife am willed to let her know that if her cookes hand had not beene to heavye, she had sent her a pudding breakfast. And so in haste I rest your very loving brother,

WILLIAM ELYOTT.

III.

SIR SYMONDS D'EWES TO HIS FATHER.

Islington, Sept. 23,
1630.

On Friday night, the 17th of this instant moneth, between seven and eight of the clocke, two of your letters were delivered unto mee ; which coming to my hands so long after the carrier's departure, answers must of necessity stay till this returne.

I will begin with the lightest matters first, and these concern Mr. Cocks's* frivolous excuses, whose selfe-conceit was foe strong and passion so hott, as none of my familie durst deale plainlie with him but myselfe, who ever saw from his first unlikely draught, that a rotten foundation could never promise a sound superstruction: it is well if my losse doe but humble him, as all men's opinions may whoe see this daubed piece as they call it, where not only the face hath no similitude, but the very cloaths are roughcast, and the old picture is only graced to hang by it: if he cannot mend it, I must preciously esteeme of my first.

* This painter has escaped Mr. Walpole.

For my brother's fees, I shall wish him hereafter (if he question the payment) to employ a wiser man, whose perhaps cannot do more warily than I did; for I examined the new role, with my own discharge, which I still have; and for every particular raised, Mr. Leonard assured me that it is by virtue of the king's letters patents and prerogative, which you will not question I am sure; my brother may, but I say no more.

For the epitaph, seeing you abnegate, I shall conceal the draught; only give me leave humbly to justify my cousin's right, which my perusal of his evidence cannot conceal and rectify your judgment. Sir John Engayne, knight (whose coat you have quartered with others at Stow) did build the chapel temp. Ed. I. and appropriated it to his manour of Gains. After him the manour of Gains coming to De la Felde, that family enjoyed it with the manour. So did the Deincourts, and there only buried: as have the Lathums since; and there is (I believe by my direction) ere this set up over the east window, "Sacellum beatae Mariae manerio de Gains appendens." And by what right was my grand-father there buried, but as he had been, and you were *pro tempore dominus*? I can assure you, my cousin Lathum is as jealous of his right to the chapel as the royalty. We have the examples of Abraham's and Saul's care for a burying-place; and for the known obscurity you mention, it needs not be stumbled at, if it were engraven on the wall, as Lathum's is on the tomb-stone, he was a goldsmith; for Cassaneus, the great civilian, assures us, that the blood is restored upon the desertion of mechanicks and employments. I have been since your going down furnished, by one who was a stranger to me, with three descents of our own male line above the first Gerardt; and through the means of my lord ambassador's nephew, lately knighted in England, and gone into the Low Countries, I shall have what Gant or Brussels can afford; and if the peace ensue in the Low Countries,

Countries, not leave one Kessel unfought; and there are now two escuchions burning in glasse, wherein my uncle Clarke is at the cost to set up your coat-armour in two severall empalements in the chappell. For my cousen Smith, 'tis true, my wife is pleased out of her annuitie to afford her some small yearlie reliefe; and I am sorrie she should in any manner give you offence, who have dealt always so lovinglie with her; you may seale this enclosed, and send it her. But for Rowe's wife, her refusing to leve a fine, I understand not what you are pleased to intend, supposing you took her fine long since at Dalham, and have an absolute sale: but whosoever told you she had yearly from me 1/. told an arrant L. For Mr. Claydon, I hold him to be Davus, not Œdipus, more ready to speak what he thinks, than to revolve what he speaks: he owes my wife a kind of homage, under whose ancestors his progenitors were for many score yeares past tenants at Newenham. My petition shall be made up with the soonest, hoping Mr. Tompson (whoe seemes to admire all mine) will be a faithful remembrancer: hee assures me my frequent coming is most acceptable to my lord; and to say truth, my ladie Coventrie* is a woman of so masculine a wit and free converse, as I am justlie highly opinionated of her; and the rather because herself and my lord's daughter-in-law doe respect my wife according to her severall noble extractions, and not as referring to a ministeriall officer of the lord's court, for as yet I conceive you account your owne familie short of full restitution; which if you live not to perfect better by embracing that life your nearest so much persuades, a divided estate after your decease cann skarcely hope it. For Coxden, I must acknowledge my daily charges there enforce me to dispose some way of it, which being assured on mee for

* Probably Elizabeth, second wife of the lord keeper Coventry, daughter of Sir John Aldersey, of Spurstow, in the county of Chester, and widow of William Pitchford, esq.

100l. per annum, scarce yeilds 80l. deducting the certain and uncertain reprises, for which I have no allowance; yet if Churchill or any other had bought it on my former survey, Coxe's tenement, with my land at Forde, had passed it, being particularlie surveyed by my grandfather, and set down by him in it. A second and greater cause of my desire to raise some money, is to perfect those executorie agreements with yourselfe, being willing to do anye thing neare anie equalitie to avoid all future differences, and to pay some part of the somme in present, and then to rest satisfied with what of mine will be left, and Newenham, although it will come shorte of what you ever intended to allow mee; and yet I suppose you will conceive my ladie Tracie, in course of nature, is likelie to overlive yow, and may hold out long after with mee, unles wee may have some good overture to buy her out, and save that faire seate from ruining.

I am of opinion, and soe are others (the sicknes rather encreasing than decreasing, especiallie at Westminster) that terme must either be kept elsewhere, or spent in abridgments; and thus, with both our humble duties to yourselfe and humble respects to my ladie, and kind loves to my brother and sister Elizabeth, I rest your humble sonne,

SIMONDS D'EWES.

IV.

TO THE RIGHT WORSHIPFULL AND HIS MOST RESPECTED FATHER
PAULE D'EWES, ESQUIER, DWELLING IN CHANCERY LANE, AT
THE SIX CLARKS OFFICE, LONDON, GIVE THES.

Februarii 9, 1630.

Patri suo dignissimo præstantissimoque viro domino Paulo D'Ewseo,
armigero, mille mille salutes exoptat Richardus filius.

Cum quidem tua universa beneficia amoremque tuum non simulatum in memoriam reduco, stupefactus sum, reverendissime prudentissimeque pater; nulla vero in me vis est neque animi præstantia,

stantia, sed qua tua benignitas in me reperire potest : maximam vero habeo tibi gratiam, ut me Minervæ arte collocabas, & ubi literarum monumenta superant. Quam ob causam Platonis eloquentiâ, Aristotelis ingenio, & Ciceronis consilio te imbutum esse semper præjudiciam. Consilium tale & tam magnum igitur in me est quale Apollinis oracula olim inter vulgos. Sum igitur (prudentissime pater) obligatus, et naturæ obedientiæque obstrictus vinculis. Quot micantes enim stellæ cælo vasto tot tua sunt universa beneficia quotidiana in me collocata: quæ omnia si lancis judicii perpendi maximam in te (doctissime genitor) gratiam proponi debeo. Æqui enim bonique consulo tuam in me benignitatem. Hoc igitur animi mei propositum est: quod omnibus rebus te (dignissime pater) prosequi possem; aliter vero, et oleum et operam perdo. Nunc igitur (lectissime pater) te oro atque obsecro, ut hanc meam indoctam impolitamque epistolam, æqui bonique facies. Jam igitur precibus Deum obtestor ut sua sub tutela te servisset. Jam (jucundissime pater) ne tuis studiis et negotiis impedirem, ferrum satis callidum ex igne detraham. Quam defint vires, tamen est laudenda voluntas. Tuus obedientissimus (dum vita manet) filius,

RICARDUS D'EWES.

V.

TO THE RIGHT WORSHIPFULL MY WORTHY BROTHER SIR SYMMONDS
D'EWES, KNIGHT, AT HIS HOUSE IN ST. EDMUNDS BURYE,
SUFFOLK, BE THESE DELIVERED.

S I R,

London, March 27.
1632.

Being at London at our affizes, I there intercepted your letter, whereby I understand of your purpose to be in London upon the 14th day of this present, and then to make payment of the legacy given by your father's will to my younger son. I shall not
fayle.

faile either to be in London at that time myself, or else, if other occasions may hinder it, to take order for the receiving of that money, and to send you a sufficient acquittance for your discharge; and desyre that, when you are so neare us, we may see you at Busbridge. I was the day before the writing hereof at the lord viscount Wimpledon, who asked for you, and told me that he had the leager booke of Waltham Abbey, which you had spoken to him for, so that I doubt not but that you will wayte upon him at your coming up. I heartily wish your good lady a happy and safe deliverance, which we shall be as glad to heare of as any poore freinds you have, unto whom I desyre you to present my best service. So, with my best affections to yourself rests your loving brother,

WILLIAM ELYOTT.

VI.

TO MY VERY LOVING BROTHER SIR SIMONDS D'EWES, AT HIS HOUSE IN STOW LANGTOFT, NEAR BURY ST. EDMONDS, THESE.

DEARE BROTHER,

Paris, Feb. 2,
St. Vet. 1637.

Your letters dated the 16th of December came to my hands the 18th of Januaryould stile. I was not forgetfull of my engadgment to you for the pictures of Mons. de Thou and Gasper de Colignyæ. Your letter I gott superscribed as you directed, and went with my lord of Leicester's secretary to deliver it to his owne hands; him I found not at home, but I delivered it to his tooe brothers in law, to them it seemes most of Thuanus his owne sonns dispatches are addrest; they read your letter, and ware most ready to gratifie your desier; they tould me of pictures of him in his house, but that in his study chamber was the best and latest; they tould me they would sende it to one of the best workmen

men in Paris to have it copied out, and then they would give it me, which I assured them I would not receive if not licenced to pay for it. I have inquired where the painter lives, and doe intend to pay for it beforehande, and sende them woord after. They both tould me there was not any of his manuscripts or general history of his life, but such as were bound up with the rest of his works in the last edition printed tenn years since *, which it is possible you may not heatherto have seen. The picture neere finished I doe intend to make a seconde visit unto him to thanke him for his favors. He himself is but seldom in Paris, he is *entendant de la justice en l'armie du Roy*, a place of great honour and revenneu. I have found so much civility from the brothers, that I am confident I shall send you back an answer to your letter. I am promist by a gentleman, whom Mad. Chastelioune much favours, the best peice she hath of her grand-father's. I shall make all haste possible to send them you.

If your history of Thuanus be of the 30 or 20 years, pray let me heare, and whether I shall send you what hath binn printed more than was formerly in this last ten years since. If in any thing else I may serve you, pray command your brother and servant,

RICHARD D'EWEES.

Since my abode in Paris, I have written twice or thrice to yourself and sister.

* Q. Edition of Geneva, 1620, or 1630, fol.

VII.

TO MY VERY LOVING BROTHER SIR SIMONDS D'EWES, AT STOW
HALL, IN SUFFOLK, THESE.

MY DEARE BROTHER,

Paris, Feb. 26, Stil. Ver.
1637.

The reporte you heard of my being cast away at sea had a probable original; for the same day I came to Rey a barke sett out of the haven, the winde being then contrary, for France; the passengers were so negligent, that they omitted to carry provision with them to sea. They all suffered extreamly by hunger, the barke being 5 days at taking about eare they could discover the French lande. In it was the earle of Castlehaven, Sir Henry Nuton's uncle, and many more of my acquaintance. I shall be so much more careful of myself, that I may live to act my desires to serve you. For the descent, I found it was as you had sent me word, which I presently mended by your direction. 'Tis no small joy to me to hear of my sister Pollie's safe delivery, and of my little cozen's health. Pray remember me most affectionately to her. When you have received the money of my brother Bowes, I shall then order it to be payed. If they require it, you may please to order one of your servants aire those things in the trunke.

The letter and box is yet in Wotton's keeping; he expects nothing but a safe messenger to send them by. When you have received the rent at Lavingham, pray be pleased to keep it for me. Sir, I received your letter, and in it that inclosed to M. de Thou. I got my lord of Leicester's secretary to superscribe it for me, and went presently to deliver it. I found not him at his howse, but delivered it to his brother in law; they read your letter, and seemed most ready to serve you in anie thinge.

Thuanus

Thuanus was this man's father now living*. I have binn twice or thrice to find him at home, but heatherto have missed; to-morrow I intend to go againe. The superscription thus :

" A Monfier

" Monfier de Thow, Intendant à la Justice, &c.

" A Pare."

The word signifies the government, oversight, or charge of any thing, as he is, and hath of one of the king's armies. His titles it seemes are more, which I know not. The name of the street I know not. He is a man of that note in France, your letter cannot miscarry. If I receive any letter from him, I shall speedily send it to you. The picture of Thuanus hath binn in my chamber more then a weeke, and the other will be done within tooe or three days. They are both drawne by tooe principals I found in Thuanus his study. I shall by the next trusty messenger sende them you: theare armes on the right corner. I believe the age of eyther (when they were drawne) was 70 years; but I can assure you they were the latest. In all I followed the direction of your first letter, which I make no question you will receive. Mr. Wotton advises me request you make your letter in this moddle, for otherwise they cannot so conveniently be sent. This papire is not large enough for newes, had we any. Present my trew affection to my friends in Suffolk and Effex. My ever constant love and service to yourself and my noble sifter.

I remaine ever ready to love and serve you,

RICH. D'EWES.

* Francis Augustus de Thou was eldest son of the historian. He was beheaded at Lyons, 1642, for not discovering a conspiracy against cardinal Richelieu, who died within two months after his execution. Breval relates that the sifter of Monf. de Thou, going to see the Cardinal lie in state, broke out into this passionate exclamation of Martha: "Lord, if thou hadst been here, my brother had not died." Travels, II. 281.

VII.

TO MY VERY LOYING BROTHER SIR SIMONDS D'EWES, THESE,
AT STOW HALL, NEAR BURY ST. EDMUNDS, SUFFOLK.

March 15. Stil. Vet. 1637.
from Orleans.

In my letter from Paris to you I specified the sending of the two pictures, viz. Thuanus and Mr. Colignie; which I hope you have already received from Mr. Wotton, to whom they were directed. I have bin since the date of my last at Monsieur de Thou's sonn's house, but 'twas not my fortune to find him at his lodging. I was at that time presented with Thuanus his picture by his nefues, which they would give me, made by another workman, both, as I conceive, exceeding like; which I had sent you, but that my merchant before dispatched them for England sooner then I thought, and my sudden departure from Paris would not permit me to send it after. I have left it in my trunke at Paris till my coming to towne next; and when it shall please God I come for England, you may there make choice of which you best fancie. His tooe kinsmen, which had the command and use of all his bookes, shewed me his severall libraries, beautified with many pictures of such late men as have binn fam'd eyther for learning or valour; and in one presse which they shewed me, as a thing more rare than the rest, was eight hundred manuscripts, the most of them originals. I must confess I then wished you with me: for all sorts of learning, for thear alike curiositie in binding, and the contrivance in placing them, I never yet saw the like.

I am

S I R S I M O N D S D'E W E S. 77

I am now taking my journey from Orleans toward Rochell, and so making the great round of France: if in any I may theare pleasure you, you may commande me. My best love and service to my sifter D'Ewes.

Your brother and servant,

RICH. D'EWES.

IX.

TO MY VERY LOVING BROTHER SIR SIMONDS D'EWES, AT
STQW HALL, SUFFOLK.

DEARE BROTHER,

Paris, Dec. 6. 1639.

In my last I gave you notice of delivering your letter to M. du Chesne, who promised me his answer should be ready against the end of this month; I shall to-morrow or next day make a visit to him to hasten his dispatch; I also wrott you word that Chronicon de Bec was never printed, giving you an account of each particular. I have from Paris sent you three letters, and as yet not received answer to any. My voyage for Flanders (with God's helpe) I am resolved to undertake. In all the rest of youre commands I shall shew my love and care, my ends being to approve myself to you and my noble sifter,

Your most affectionate loving brother,

RICH. D'EWES.

X.

X.

TO THE RIGHT WORSHIPFULL AND NOBLE SIR SIMONDS D'EWES,
AT THE HIGH COURT OF PARLIAMENT, THESE, WITH MY MOST
RESPECTFUL AND HUMBLE SERVICE.

Martii 30,
1640.

Noblissime domine, unde mihi excusatio pro tam diuturno silentio à summo candore pectoris vestri integerrimi, et tantarum rerum publicarum (quibus admirabilis vestra eruditio non deerit) procuratione? Typographus noster [Rogerus Daniel] vir probus et vester συμπολίτης, ni fallar, Suffolciensis, salutationes meas et literas quoque officiocissime vobis detulisse voluit. Quæsit saepe mansionem vestram idque in Templo juridicorum, sed exquirere, aut alloqui præcellentiam vestram haud potuit. Ille jam naviter adlaborat monumentis Saxonice imprimendis. Characteres jam Londini, et politi ut spero, aut ornantur, aut in ornatu sunt. Rex Aluredus carceres injustos archivorum exuet: nonnulla me torquent in regia mente explicanda, utpote Lexico carentem Liceat impetrare a vobis imprimendum Lexicon vestrum, ita ut animadversiones meas ex autoribus non contempnendis selectis adjungam. Sic et honori vestro & publico commodo consultum erit.

Stat mihi quoque in lucem edere Dunelmensem de regibus et episcopis. Pars prior hic in collegio Ben. de carcere conqueritur, altera apud vos, aut a vobis, aut a me custode suo libertatem foras prodeundi expectat. Jam fervet studium et meum et typographi quoque tantas moles superandi: solum deest exemplar Dunelmensis. Gaudeo egregiam notitiam antiquitatis vestram et proinde nunquam emorituram gloriam, quam in senatu eloquentiâ, et historiis enucleandis

enucleandis nacti estis, posse in immensum promovere incepta nostra. Testimonium vestrum, et si quas excogitastis, animadversiones, licet paucissimas in Bedam, ante mensem Octobris humilis rogo. Spondeo me redditurum vobis exemplar Dunelmensis modo jam in usum dominæ tuæ academiæ restituitur: nec non publicas grates ob tale beneficium præcellentia vestra, impressas quoque a Wheloco vestro meritò accipiet. Stowæ si adhuc fuerit liber ille, veniâ a vobis datâ lubens repetam. Si quid in senatu (nobilissimè domine) de prædiis ecclesiasticis agatur, hortor clementiam vestram, ut si mentio fiat de favendis academicis litteris, meis quoque, hoc est, Orientalibus et Britannicis faverent. Beneficium meum (sic vocant) perexiguum quidem si dematur, ostiatim unde ego et familia mea vivemus? si quid sit, unde in celeberrimo cœtu defensionem litterarum & rerum nostrarum promoveat autoritas vestra, supplex peto, ut id consequar. Perge obsecro amico meo viro optimo domino Lowreo gratificari. Honoris vestri studiosissimus,

ABRAHAMUS WHELOCUS.

XII.

TO THE RIGHT WORSHIPFULL HIS EVER HONOURED FRIEND AND
ADVANCER OF LEARNING SIR SIMONDS D'EWES, AT STOW-
HALL, THESE.

Right worshipfull, with my homble service, I was glad to heare from you; sorrie to put your worship to charge; I watch for opportunitie to return this 5 s. in a way suiting to your worth. I humbly thank you for transferring the cause of stop on reverend Armachanus, who trulie loves and honours you. I feare Leslie will set fire on these rare monuments, far more precious than all the

the treasure he (I hope) shall get in England. Yet we must look to the hand that strikes, and, saying little, even kiss the rod. Scots care not for antiquitie: I ever loved their zeale to truth, and, as I thought, well-grounded; but of late they have lost their credit in the mindes of men, more learned and wise and holie men than ordinarie. I know you will interpret me well. I beseech you forget the Scots as much as you may. Let's pray for peace and truth. I would haſt beyond ſeas if I could if troubles increaſe. Newcastle is much abuſed by them, and we here already quake for want of coles. I humbly craue of you, that if you heare that they come this way, to direct us wheare to hide under ground theſe reverend Saxon ſermons, &c. for their good and ours, and our poſteritie, if peace return. I deſire you may keepe this booke til Eaſter; if not, that your worſhip would haſten it hither, except with leave we hide it with the reſt.

From your worſhip's poore ſervant,

ABR. WHELOCK.

XII.

Illuſtriſſimo Celiſſimoq' Principi Carolo Duci Lotharingiæ, &c.
Bruxellis in Flandriâ.

Celiſſime Princeps,

Viſimonafterii,
Kal. Jun. 1646.

Literæ tuæ humaniſſimæ omnino inexpectatæ Gallicam ſpirantes facundiam nuper ad manus meas pervenerunt; nec tam diu reſponſum hoc noſtrum, debitum gratitudinis arrham & ſymbolum diſtuliffem niſi rei magnitudo, quod a tanto principi iteratis compellarer codicillis, mihi ſilentium et tacitum animi ſtuporem impoſuiſſet. Tandem vero ne ſupinæ labem & maculam oblivionis promorerer, intempeſtivis pudore et verecundiâ procul ablegatis

ablegatis, æternum me C. T. obstrictum esse agnosco, quod inter armorum strepitum et tubarum lituorumque clangorem mei memor esse humanissime dignata sit : et utinam miserrima inter nos rerum facies tuis uti pridem non in posterum officeret desiderii ; quin ut omnia inter nos debitæ benevolentiae officia tuus experiretur Fortescuus, et volo nunc affatim tuæ inscribendorum militiæ hinc in Flandriam transfretaret. Hoc summo promoturus est nifu,

C. T. deditissimus,

SIMONDS D'EWE S.

XIII.

Epistola nepoti suo sincerè dilecto summæque spei Juveni Gulielmo Ellyotto filio primogenito Gulielmi Elyotti equitis aurati, Godelemingæ in provincia Surreiensis.

Vilmonasterii, idus Septembris
Juliani, 1646.

Literas tuas, nepos charissime, vernaculas Busbrigæ in agro Surreiensis Sextili ultimo scriptas accepi, in quibus eximium pietatis erga lectissimam matrem tuam Joannam defunctam sororem meam primogenitam edidisti specimen dum ejus memoriam tam sancte recolis, ejusque jacturam impense adeo luges. Gratissimæ fuere illæ mihi, non eam duntaxat ob causam, sed quia uberiores solito ea etiam conclamata erga me affectum testatus es ; nec dubites quin a me vicissim debita omnia tibi fratribus tuis germanis, teneræque sorori Siffilliæ exolvantur officia. Id sane animum meum non puram pupugit, quod matri tuæ in extremis nec ore nec calamo solamini vel minimo suppeditaverim adminicula. Mea tamen omnino non evenit culpa, cum enim pregnans erat uxor dilectissima, et binæ quæ solæ mihi ex maribus quinque totidemque femellis prima conjuge satis liberis, filiæ supersunt teneræ,

M

neræ, illum exanthematis laborantem invifere non aufus fum nec prius me Senorius de illius morte appropinquante monuit, quam fagax illius anima ex morbi violentia et acerrimum judicium fuas omnes pene vires amiferant. Imo etfi horis aliquot ante mortem codicillis ad eam miffis confortatoriis, in fupremo illi non defuiffe officio meritò dicar (quos etiamnum penes fe habet tuus genitor); fruſtra tamen fuit, cum morbi atrocitas intellectus ei uſum ademerat. Id unice ergo jam reſtat ut nos humiles illos quibus apprimè gavifa eſt illa ſpiritus, et omnibus benefaciendi conatus, quos in illa agnoſcunt fuiſſe omnes amici, agniti, vicini, imitemur, et in nobis experiamur. Nata fuit Welſſhalæ paterno in prædio ad parœciam Mildengam in provincia Suffolcienci pertinente die Dominica ipſis Februarii Juliani kalendis horam circiter ſecundam matutinam A° Dⁿⁱ $\frac{1600}{1601}$. Eam pater tuis tertius ſuis in uxorem duxit hymenæis Londini die Mercurii ſeptima menſis ejuſdem anno reparatæ ſalutis $\frac{1620}{1621}$. Et poſtquam ſanctiſſime caſtiſſimeque cum ipſo totos annos viginti quinque menſes duos & dies bis ſeptem vixerat, eumque numerofa utriuſque ſexus ſobole ditaverat animam ſuam Deo Patri et Creatori reddidit, die Martis poſtridie idus Aprilis Juliani anni currentis horam circiter octavam nocturnam: et ex parte aquilonari Divi Egidii in campis (in qua deceſſerat parœcia) non procul ab ipſa Orientali fenestra diei ſequentis ſub vèſperam inhumata erat, cujus exequiis ut ſuprema illi juſta perſolverem ego ipſe cum aliis interfui. Ut patrem tuum meo nomine perhumaniter ſalutes vellem. Teque cum fratribus tuis et ſorore ſalvum eſſe cupio.

Tui ſtudiotiſſimus avunculus,

SIMONDS D'EWES.



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